The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,575—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	4th Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	6329	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4350	T. F. Creery	18th "
H.M. CALEDONIA	6362	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.M.S. CLYDE	3161	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4350	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.I. CARTHAGE	6930	M. De Normanville	22nd "
† MUTLAH	4270	A. Symons	29th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	7th March
R.M.S. CLYDE	3161	H. T. Weighell	14th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5907	R. F. Brissac	4th April.
† CLYDE	4128	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.M.I. ORIENTAL	6321	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.M.S. MUTLAH	4270	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.I. CALEDONIA	7583	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI, and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R.M.S.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

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S.S. Duca BALDUINO ..... 4th Jan. 1896.
S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 6th Feb. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 450.	Rs. 285.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Six Months within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the Option of going viâ Venice and Returning viâ Genoa or vice versâ, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay of same week's or Daily Local Lines.
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
EMPEROR	A. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	C. Rasovich	4,119	750	1st May, 1896
ARCHDUKE	A. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
MOFFAREX	C. Rasovich	4,119	750	1st May 1896
EMPEROR	A. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Schiller	4,325	350	9th Jan. '96
VIENNA	G. Sellitto	1,531	360	7th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 9 MONTHS	Rs. 1200	Rs. 825

INCLUDING Wine on Board and all Meals.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Giercsich	3,012	350	21st Jan. '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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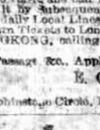
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (R., Navy)	4,080	21st Mar. 1896

The next Departures will take place on the following dates:—

18th April.	13th July.	8th August.
16th May.	11th July.	5th September.

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	Bourdon (R. N.)	4,080	26th Jan. 1896

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

DEPARTURES TO BURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE AND BUSSEH.

The s.s. ALPHEE, Captain Pitaine, 1,800 tons, will leave for the above destinations on or about the 19th January, 1896.

FREIGHT BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s.s. ALPHEE, Captain Pitaine, will leave for the above destinations on or about the 19th January, 1896.

FREIGHT BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s.s. ALPHEE, Captain Pitaine, 1,800 tons, will leave for the above destinations on or about the 19th January, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,697 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 4th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, as the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 9th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gulf, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. Weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,880 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, about the 4th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 4th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. MUTTRA 4,041	On or about the 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd January, 1896. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

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No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

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FOR THE BREATH AND TEETH, Mouth Wash
IS the Finest Liquid Dentifrice and in fragrance and
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CARRIAGES, Pair Ponies, Hacks and
Harness, Saloon for local and Upcountry conveyance. Horses bought and sold on the most approved principles under personal supervision.
Horses and Ponies to let in single and double Harness for 30, 40, 50 and 60 Rupees per month. Saddle Horses for 20 Rupees per month. Charges extra. Horses and Carriages on Contract by the year, or for a shorter period.

	Rs.
At Lowest Rates	15 to 20
Gunniahs for Grass cutting	20 to 25
Carriages and Pairs	30 to 40
Saddle Horses	20 to 30
Pair of Ponies	30 to 40

Veterinary opinion as to soundness of Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained at any time.
Diseased Horses treated on the most approved principles at Moderate Charges.
Special attention given to the shoeing of Horses. Horse Medicines, Chemical Oils, Harness Composition supplied.

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STORES & TINNED PROVISIONS.

SWEETS, BONBONS, CRACKERS,
FRESH GRAPES & DRIED FRUITS,
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TREACHER'S CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

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Every Article Guaranteed.
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WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths, Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye, Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS, Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.

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HORNBY ROAD.

THE RECEPTION AT GOVT. HOUSE.

GENT'S GLOVES,

WHITE KID	2 Buttons	Per Pair	Re.	1	8
WHITE KID, BEST	2 "	" "	Rs.	2	8
WHITE KID, FRENCH	2 "	" "	"	3	0
FRENCH GREY	2 "	" "	"	2	8

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A luxuriant head of hair we would commend the use of
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Prevents the hair falling off and becoming grey. Encourages the growth and quickly eradicates scurf.
By providing all the nourishment ELEGANTLY necessary in a form easily applied and readily assimilated. PERFUMED. It is the most refreshing Hair Wash ever invented.
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LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
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AND IN WAR.
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
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2. Tenders must be made on the forms which, together with printed Schedules and Specification, can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned, on payment of Re. 1 for set.

3. Tenders will be received up to Noon on the 20th January, by which date the Tenderer undertakes to complete the Contract.

4. The successful Tenderer shall, within ten days after notification of the acceptance of his Tender, lodge and endorse over to the Officer accepting the Tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, promissory notes of the Government of India to the amount of a sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the Contract.

5. Printed Tenders to be sent in sealed covers, superscribed "Tender for Khandwa Water Works" and addressed to the Executive Engineer, Ramganbad Division, Hoshangabad, C.I.

6. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

L. M. ST. CLAIR,
Executive Engineer, Hoshangabad Division.

30th December, 1895.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handles, strong metal mechanism is

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esquire, C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 precisely at the Arthur Crawford Markets, inside shop No. 1) the right of occupancy of the said shop from 10th January, 1896, to 31st March, 1898, and each subsequent quarter:—

The said shop for occupancy will be put up for the full quarter and the amount of the offer, less the amount of the expired portion of the quarter must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, or to the undersigned, the same time as the lot is knocked down to the bidder whose bid is the highest.

The offer of each sale will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 118 BUNDLES CEILING BOARDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Warehouses by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Tyabally Rivaji, s. s. "Montebello."

A G A H—118 bundles white ceiling boards 3 by 6".

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

One 4 plate optimus photographic set complete with stand.
One 3 plate do. do. do.
One optimus magic lantern with 4 condenser and patent lamp.
One optimus large room lamp.
12 absolute fishes 1-4 1-2 and 1-1 plate.
20 bottles vine, brandy and liqueurs and 30 tins provision.
One account of the concerned—
A Z and O 878-30—2 cases glass drops.
On account and at the risk of Rahim Cassum vs. Lindenfoss—
21803 B B and B 1-2—2 cases lamp wicks.
On account and at the risk of Kalianjally Bhoolanguan—
130 boxes ringer pre-serve.
30 " pear preserve.
40 " orowo.ow pr serve.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 double-seated broughan.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 new landau.
1 new victoria.
1 safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
And any other car, ages and horses which may be offered

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

ON WEDNESDAY, next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Jeevat Nagindas Dewchund and on account and at the risk of Bai Luxamibai Sahob, wife of Mr. Parasram Nagindas Dewchund and others—

1 small bundle of very valuable pearls consisting of unstrung pearls and bunches of pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO CLOTH MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Jacob Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Mill and Alexandra Mill.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and at the risk of the firm of Dossabhoy Chookersey—

About 362 bales of cloth comprising shirtings.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Light House, the valuable and handsome teak and black wood furniture, solid silver plate, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks and Dinsar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, garden tools, &c., the property of surgeon-Major W. RODNEY, Army Medical Staff, leaving for up-country.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay C B Arab pony, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 aged bl-hand pony quiet to ride and harness.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted landau-cum-broughan in very good order.
1 light victoria with removable coachbox, (very little used).
1 grey Arab horse, about 14 hands, 9 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 mare and-and-tandem with a powerful bay waler mare, and a set of brass mounted single harness.

AUCTION SALE of Arab horses and ponies at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vuyani's Stables "Lookalee Hall," Ballasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place 20 Arab horses and ponies belonging to Mahomed Suleyman proceeding to Arabia on account of his illness.

25 Arab horses and ponies consisting of chargers, racers, hunters, hacks, trappers and mob ponies.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT BANDORA FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the legal heir and representative of the estate of the late Mr. F. X. Rodrigues Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, the following properties either in one lot or separately as may suit the intending purchasers:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c., standing thereon, situate on the Hill side, Bandora, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,593 1-8 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property herein thirdly and fourthly described, on the east by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur, and on the west by the property secondly hereinunder described.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, &c., standing thereon, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 2,330 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, Solicitor, on the south by the property fourthly hereinunder described, on the east by the property firstly described, and on the west by the public road.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate at Bandora Hillside, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement 3,313 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Davur and the property firstly hereinbefore described, on the south by the property of Framjee Pestonjee Porter, on the east by the property of D. M. Davur and public road, and on the west by the property fourthly hereinunder described.

On the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. F. Pereira, Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, (Railways), at Pandora. Mr. Phillips' bungalow, and full information and inspection of documents can be had during office hours from Mr. L. A. Rodrigues Chico, in the Chambers of Mr. L. De Souza, Pleader, High Court, or at No. 151, Kalbadevi Road, opposite the Post Office.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas, CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., adras.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1885.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS, at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for Quarter ending 31st December, 1895, will be drawn in favour of Shareholders borne on the Register of the Bank on the 5 date and distribution thereof made on the 15th January, 1896.

The Warrants are in course of preparation, for which purpose the Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 1st to 8th proximo inclusive, agreeably with the provision contained in clause 40 of the Bank's Articles.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Head Office, Armenian Street, Madras, 31st Dec., 1895.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON, as a PARTNER, in our several Firms in England, India and China.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, January 1st, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 200 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calicut, Poon, Benteak or Siamese hardwood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (One-fifty) on Wednesday, 8th January next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1895.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IT is proposed to Construct a NEW GRAIN SHED, on the premises of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at Carnac Bridge. Tenders for the masonry work in connection with the Shed are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office, in Church Gate Street, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1896. The Plans, &c., may be inspected at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on and after THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1895.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be made with each Tender. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R. E.
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

Bombay, 13th December, 1895.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from 2 to 4 tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per Schedule (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of One Rupee), for one year from 1st March 1896, will be received by the Undersigned, on the 15th January, 1896 between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at his residence, on the Gegaum Back Road, Bhatwadi Lane, opposite Sir Manguldas' Bungalow.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Undersigned at his Residence between 7-30 and 9 a.m. on week days.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order,
F. LAWRENCE,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 31st December, 1895.

BOVRIL.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for BOVRIL, LIMITED, for all India, and are now prepared to supply the Public RETAIL, and appoint Sub-Agents in all Up-country Stations, where not already represented.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.
Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL.
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, Jan. 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges for one common cold relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive), performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation, Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges are the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to those who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered of the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, White friars, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or for matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

purified to clear all Disorders from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acting as a solvent), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Limited, Leicester.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within 90 calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided as the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, hearing drumming sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it give tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, scrofula, lupus, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled chemists often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

"COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL."—A booklet on young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure one by return of post without delay. Price One Rupee, of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NAVILL JOUSSON, 8, Bond St., Clerkenwell Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Coombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HAYDON COCK, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 23,62,487 6 10
Reserves and Rest	" 10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	" 92,51,865 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,71,812 12 6
Sundries	" 2,31,153 5 2
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 7,75,940 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,48,531 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 3,07,525 5 9
Total	Rs. 1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum for 3, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,90,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,020,000 =	" 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

BILLS [illegible] on JAPAN, and the [illegible] Commercial places in the World.

M. TORIHAMA,
Agent.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND, Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 61, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4 Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria.	St. Petersburg.	Madrid.	Brussels.
Cairo.	Moscow.	Barcelona.	Geneva.
Port Said.	Odessa.		Jerusalem.
Constantinople.	Smyrna.		

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances on current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a. for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,100,375
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£556,907 10s

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
RANGOON,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	BARNEO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SING'PORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learned on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent,
60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Lady Sandhurst's Reception at Government House, Parel, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
Music as the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Ordinaries, Bombay Exten Race meeting.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Special New Year's Address to Young Men by the Rev. W. G. Peet, 8.30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Taff and Scindia yesterday; the steamers La Seresna and Hiroshima Maru left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Maria Valerie entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Ravenna yesterday; the steamer Imperatrix left it on Wednesday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, at 4.30 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be a ships' boats race to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Entries close at noon on the day of the race.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Hydaspes, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow, Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, Saturday.

CRICKET.—A match was played at Christ Ground on Wednesday, the 1st instant, between Kathoke's team and Vasatgara's team. Kathoke's team had gained a success of 25 runs, in which Kantin's bowling and batting were excellent.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December last was 2,111, the daily average 68, and new admsions, 704, comprising Parsees 428, Hindus 697, Mahomedans 624, and Christians 362.

BURGLARY AT CAMATIPOORA.—Balla, a woman residing at the 6th Lane, Camatipoora, has reported to the police that during her absence from home on Wednesday her room was broken into and ornaments of the value of Rs. 140, were stolen from a box, which had been broken open.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—The governor of the Workhouse acknowledges with many thanks the contribution of Rs. 10 each towards the Christmas dinner to the inmates of the Workhouse from Mrs. Barrett (Surat) and Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Waters, and of a basket of fruit from Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police; also for the use of the inmates, a parcel of clothing, kindly sent by Mrs. S. Branson.

POCKET DIARY.—Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, the well known agents for machinery and mill requisites, are sending out to their clients a neat well bound pocket diary, the cover of which contains a pocket for cards, &c. Not only is there ample room in the diary for noting a good deal of memoranda day by day, but there are over a hundred pages of general information respecting building quantities, materials, metals, mill machinery and cotton tables, electricity, &c.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Jolliffe charged Lyons, a stoker on board the s.s. Skiddaw, being drunk and disorderly in a Roman Catholic Church, in Burrows Street, where a number of Christians had congregated for prayers. Accused became very disorderly, and behaved in a disgraceful manner. He was handed over to the police. The magistrate fined him Rs. 2.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-15 p.m.:—

March	St. Hubertus	Lehrbach
Overture	Merchant Adventurers	
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi.
Cavatina	La Regina di Golconda	Donizetti.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Valse	Moments	Florence Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The Club ball will take place on Monday, the 10th February, and the half-yearly general meeting on Thursday, the 13th May. Gymkhana meetings will be held in the Club ground on Saturday, the 18th January, and on Saturday, the 8th February; on which days there will be ladies' tiffins at 2 o'clock in the Club House. There will also be a ladies' tiffin at the Club on Saturday, the 29th February (Grand Challenge Cup Day). Members wishing to secure a table for the tiffins, should send in their names and the number of their guests to the Club secretary, and to whom applications should be made if necessary for invitation cards for the Gymkhana meetings. Ladies may be served at the Club with tiffins between the hours of 1-30 and 3-30 on the days of the Bombay Races, if accompanied by a member, who should give at least 24 hours' notice of his intention to entertain ladies.

NEW YEAR'S GRE TINGS.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Donelly, a fireman on board the s.s. Aurifera Head, with assaulting, with a knife, O'Hagan, another fireman on board the same steamer, on New Year's Day. It appeared from the evidence that the quarrel arose in consequence of a wish expressed by complainant regarding a meal accused was taking. Accused failed to understand why complainant should envy him, and remarked that he should do without dinner that day. From words they came to blows, and subsequently accused struck complainant with a knife, which he held in his hand, causing a cut on his wrist and right shoulder. Accused pleaded that, being on the spree that day, he did not know what he was doing. The magistrate sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged one Shaik Dawood Shaikat alias Ladoolal, an habitual offender, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 100, from the pocket of one Pranshunker Keshavram, a resident of Baroda, at present temporarily residing in Bombay. On the afternoon of the 27th ultimo the complainant was going when Shaik Memon Soma, when accused, came up to complainant and, pretending that complainant was drunk, and did not therefore take any notice of his conduct. A few minutes later complainant missed the currency notes from his pocket, and accused was not then present. He then made a report to the police stating a description of the accused. Acting upon this description, the police traced the accused to Ahmedabad, and arrested him in Bhendi Bazar on Tuesday last, and on searching him found Rs. 31 in currency notes concealed under his coat. Complainant identified accused as the person who picked his pocket of the currency notes. Accused called three witnesses in his defence. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, convicted accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 30th December, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 5 feet 10 inches. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi crops thriving. Rain wanted. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Bajra over except in five talukas. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif threshing continues. Rabi crops coming on. Fodder sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops in Nara valley flourishing. Scarcity of fodder continues.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 28th December 1895).—Rabi crops good in certain talukas and fair in others. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 1st December 1895).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Standing crops doing well. Cotton picking in progress in Amod Taluka. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healty.

Surat.—(For week ending 15th December 1895).—Reaping of jowari commenced in some talukas. Standing crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Picking of cotton completed. Standing rabi crops healthy. Preparation of land for next season commenced in some talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Threshing of bajri, nagli and rice crops commenced. Standing crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains unsound.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 24th, 25th and 28th, nil on 26th and 27th, 2° warm on 29th and 4° warm on 30th. Vapour in air defective from 24th to 29th and excessive on 30th. Abnormal wind easterly on 25th and 29; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Threshing of rice in progress. Rabi sowing over. State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Sowing of rabi crops completed in places. Threshing operations completed. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops in progress. Fodder supply fair.

Poona.—Standing rabi crops doing well throughout the district except in taluka Indapur, where the jowari crop is withering for want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops and picking of cotton almost completed. Standing crops generally good. Ploughing for next season in progress in parts. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in two talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 28th December 1895).—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Rabi crops generally in good condition, but linseed and jowari in some places in Karmala and jowari in Madha much blighted. Rain wanted for rabi crops in Pandharpur and Sangola. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight rise in price of jowari in Madha and Karmala talukas.

Satara.—Standing crops in good condition.

Bijapur.—Standing crops generally good. Rabi jowari damaged slightly by easterly winds and cotton by blight in three talukas. Reaping of kharif crops completed. Agricultural stock good. Water and fodder supply sufficient.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Late crops, fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Standing crops good, but cotton slightly blighted in places. Harvesting of early jola and rice continues.

Kanara.—Sowing of second crop in progress on coast. Rice harvest nearly completed on ghats. Standing crops good. Gardens and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Raikot.—Irrigation of wheat, watering and pressing of sugarcane and cotton picking in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Reaping of til, nath and jowar continue. Cotton picking in progress in Amreli division. Poppy sowing going on.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Alexander, N L	Ghose, K P	Malachouski, A, Von
Abdul Gani	Gort, A Th	Martin, R R
Ahmad Merab	Grahame, H A	Mansfield, R 4V
Andrade, Thos	Grunwar, A	O'Neill, Arthur R
Hyde	Grandi, Italia	O'Leary, D J
Abdul Satar	Gath, Sydney	Paul, T W
Burke, J M	Hinks, E J Mrs	Proctor, Mrs
Bodycot, J Gr	Hill, John G	Purvis, J E. Mrs
Bulgin, R F L D S	Harcild, W	Parab, H A. Mrs
Burby, D A	Hopwood, Miss	Robertson, F J
Beecovist, Rosa D	Hodgson, P E	Rowell, S
Brice, A C	Hoffman, Chas W	Rogers, A S
Burns, M. Miss	Hodson, T C	Rogers, Miss
Brimo, G Jean	Holland, Percy	Saldan, Sha
Brimo, A A	Hazarth, Mrs	Scott, Dr
Boyd, Katie	Hutchins, Mrs	Schmit, Major
Baltensky, A	Hill, M	Schmit, Major CIE.
Ballantine, A D B, Mrs.	Hudson, Herbert	Smith Caley, S
Baylor, Reynold	Ismay, William	Shenoi, A J. Mrs
Cadell, K J, Miss	Inner, J	Soto, Constantin
Conroy, J T C, Dr	Jennings, W H	Stepauski, Sofia
Countha, Anna, Miss	Jeang Le Sgt	Surinu, J D
Cooke, E J	Jones, R Aylward, Rev	Smith, Albert
Claxton, Herbert	Jogendra Nath Chandure	Shastri, B R
Cables, A W	Kerrigan, F H Gr	Thorn, R Le Sergt
Cardy, F	Klayman, F	Tryon, R. Mrs
Devreaux, B	Kapadia, B R	Tsen-n-shencova,
DeSouza, P X	Khenepoy, M	Mlle Maria
Duke, A L	Keith, Col J	Terry, T P Mrs
Dart, J M, Dr	Kaufman, N	Taylor, A J
DeSouza, Manoel	Koffer, H	Thomas, Ladman Pte
Elliot, Ninian F	Lawson, H, Mrs	Troutback, Miss
Del Estang, Alphse	Lewi, Okra	Thompson
Fenton, N M	Lemuri, Geo	Vasnar Irma
Fernandes, S Francis	Lane, E G, Mrs	Williams, S E
Fiebes, Major	Leclercq, Jules	Stuart
Graham, J H	Lemuri, Geo	Williams, Mr
Gentner John F, Dr	McKenzie, Florence	Weston, Miss
Garthwaite, L	Mrs	Wilcox, W
	MacDonald, R H	Walker, D P

EPIGRAMMATIC saying by the late M. Alexandre Dumas continue to go the rounds in Paris. One of the authors of the "Remplacant" declares that meeting him a short time ago he happened to say to him, "have you ever noticed that it is quite hopeless to get a fool to see that he is a fool?" "To be sure," was Dumas' reply. "The moment a man knows he is a fool, he is a fool no longer."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

INCOME-TAX REMINISCENCES IN INDIA.

CONTINUING his "Recollections of an Indian Civilian" in the January number of the "Calcutta Review," Mr. H. G. Keene writes as follows of the genesis of the Income-Tax in India as it presented itself to him:—

So far back as 1859 Lord Canning's hands had been strengthened by the arrival of a distinguished English financier, the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, sent out to aid him in the almost desperate undertaking of filling the gap of deficit caused by the Mutiny and its suppression. Great reductions of expenditure were found possible as order was gradually restored; but there remained still two pressing tasks. Lee-way must be recovered by new resources, and a system of account must be introduced which would enable the Government of India to ascertain what were its necessary and unavoidable expenses. The better to help in the forming of adequate plans, Canning and the Viceroy and Mr. Wilson invited me to meet them at Rurki, on the western border of my charge.

The scene is very fresh in my recollection. The pale face and high forehead of the calm Viceroy, and the charm of his beautiful wife, as they floated in a barge where the river Ganges broke through the gorge of Hurdwar; and the thoughtful manner of the great Finance Minister, with large heads and much behind his back, and his massive brow bent on the ground as we walked along together in the evening. Wilson was Under-Secretary in the Treasury in London, where the Income-Tax had already come to be looked on as an important source of permanent revenue; and, as he paced the garden in the starlight, he explained its benefits in a manner which caused much diffidence in the mind of his hearer. Still one had been sent for on the ground of imputed local experience; and it seemed an evident duty to state one's honest opinion; I plainly showed the difficulties which any one who knew anything of these remote regions would see in the path. Direct taxation was unknown in the distant villages in a very small scale, for purely local purposes. The people might see no oppression in an impost levied once for all as a lump sum to make good the losses of the Mutiny; but an annual exaction of money, to be taken away and spent beyond their control or knowledge, was a different thing, especially in a country wholly without even the shadow of representative institutions. Then there was the twofold difficulty of assessment and collection, the former in particular, where officials of the lower class commanded so little confidence, where a jealous concealment of means was of traditional habit, and where comparatively few incomes of taxable amount could be presumed to exist. In such a country, I ventured to think that the Government of India would confine its outlay to certain fixed heads of imperial expenditure—a somewhat academical proposition which did not of itself advance the solution of present practical needs. Wilson, too, had quite made up his mind to trust to direct taxation and a reformed method of keeping accounts; and no further attention appeared even to the sanitary and Decentralisation. Nevertheless, as I afterwards learned from Sir Bartle Frere, Wilson bore the conversation in his mind and mentioned it to his colleagues on his return to Calcutta.

Be that as it may, the Government of India, with the consent of the Cabinet at home, had by this time decided on introducing the British system of direct taxation into India; nay, such imminence was the imitation carried, that in the schedule to the original Act a form of notice to be issued to persons complaining of over-assessment was headed "Sir, or Madam." And this in a land where the lower class of taxable incomes was taken as £20 a year, and where respectable unmarried women are not, to be found having abodes or incomes of their own

SIR FREDERICK FRYER ON THE BURMA COMMISSION.

SIR FREDERICK FRYER, speaking on Monday at a dinner given by him to the members of the Burma Commission now in Rangoon for the vacation, said of them being present, said that in the officers of the Burma Commission the Queen possesses a body of men second to none in the provinces of British India, as regards both ability and devotion to duty. He said this after experience in Bengal and the Punjab. The conquest and pacification of Burma was the most important event in India history of recent years, and its successful accomplishment in such a short space of time was due in great measure to the energy and devotion to duty of the officers of the Burma Commission, very often under extremely difficult conditions. Were it not for their untiring energy Upper Burma instead of being a country in which life and property was as safe as in any other province, would still be in a state of confusion and unrest. Burma has great future before her and he was quite sure the officers of the Commission would prove themselves worthy of that future. After considerable experience in Burma he was glad to say that officers of the Commission were no laggards in work and required no incentive beyond the feeling of their duty to their Queen and country.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY, 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caspian s—72 bales wool, D Nagjee; 150 bales wool, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 49 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool, Mooljt Thakersee

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—3000 cwts bonemeal, R Kadirbhoy; 35 cwts pea cockfeathers, 21 cwts deer horns, M Shapoorjee and Co

Jupiter s—17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co

Bastia s—75 bundles of brushes, Tyabjee and Co; 56 cwts dry ginger and 75 cwts myrabollams, K Kooshall

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 2039 cwt Myrabollams, W Bacher; 2001 cwts myrabollams, I Latham and Co,

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—600 bales cotton, and 1,791 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caspian s—600 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW CASTLE ON TYNE.

Mikado s—120 bales hemp, John L Kerston.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—200 bales cotton, Soorajee N Talati and Co; 3 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

Hydaspes s—30 bales twist, P F Talati; 25 cwts cloves.

Mooltan s—14 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, K Abdoola 19 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, A Mahomed Glasswalla 34 cwts ivory, H Adamjee; 223 cwts cloves, F M Cliaus; 58 cwts jumlaloo, and 15 cwts aloes, Mojewandee 1 bales twist, M Byramjee; 1 bales twist, H Edulice.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hydaspes s—25 bales twist, Gyalund Kissundas; 15 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 10 bales twist, H Edulice.

Bisagno s—115 bales twist, L Hargovind.

Ravenna s—325 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH." Munick Pulmonique is a sure cure for troubles arising from coughs, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving chronic cases. Warranted to stop the worst and most painful coughs in 24 hours. Sold by all Chemists. Price Re. 1 per bottle. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF JANUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage, expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Dahl	30·079	Calm	3	74·1	41·9	56	...	0·32	—0·09
Agra	30·081	Calm	3	73·6	44·9	53	...	0·46	—0·10
Cawnpore	30·087	WNW	3	77·2	40·0	65	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·088	Calm	3	70·7	41·4	83	...	0·75	+0·25
Jhansi	30·093	SW	2	80·0	48·7	47	...	0·40	+0·22
Jamalpur	30·018	Calm	1	82·5	48·6	23	...	0·05	—0·21
Kaisakhi	30·011	ENE	4	85·3	52·9	70	...	0·13	—0·14
Joypore	30·124	W	2	79·0	41·2	64	...	0·06	—0·28
Ajmere	30·070	Calm	1	77·6	36·9	65	...	...	—0·34
Deesa	30·030	NE	8	81·8	46·6	30	...	...	—0·22
Ahmedabad	30·041	ENE	3	80·2	59·7	34	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·002	W	6	85·4	55·6	39	...	...	—0·19
Rajkot	30·062	Calm	3	91·4	52·0	52	...	...	—0·49
Veraval	29·978	NNE	5	83·0	59·3	47	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·111	ENE	3	80·8	42·9	37	...	0·02	—0·46
Indore	30·080	Calm	2	82·3	46·1	49	...	0·08	—0·60
Sangor	30·084	S	1	79·8	47·9	55	...	0·36	—0·36
Jubulpore	30·113	E	1	77·4	38·4	62	...	0·06	—0·83
Hoshangabad	30·115	E	2	81·2	46·8	52	...	0·25	—1·01
Nundwa	30·095	E	3	77·0	47·7	60	...	...	—0·21
Raipur	30·072	Calm	2	82·3	52·4	39	...	...	—0·87
Nagpur	30·078	Calm	3	80·2	52·2	55	...	0·16	—1·48
Amraoti	30·093	E	2	80·0	57·8	26	...	...	—1·41
Akola	30·093	E	2	82·0	50·1	45	...	...	—1·04
Surat	29·972	N	L	92·0	68·5	47	...	...	—0·19
Malegaon	30·047	NW	3	83·4	55·0	64	...	...	—1·35
Bombay	29·942	ENE	16	83·8	73·0	81	...	0·28	—0·73
Colaba	30·028	Calm	5	87·0	76·0	63	...	0·74	—0·93
Ahmednagar	30·005	Calm	1	84·4	53·0	70	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	30·051	NE	3	80·2	55·7	49	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·117	E	6	85·3	62·1	50	...	0·71	—1·08
Mahabgiri	29·944	NNE	4	88·8	71·6	65	...	1·30	+0·68
Belgaum	29·971	ESE	16	83·3	62·0	68	...	1·55	—0·72
Goa	29·937	Calm	1	86·0	72·0	76	...	0·47	...
Karwar	29·911	ESE	4	90·2	75·0	71	...	0·44	—2·31
Mangalore	29·895	E	2	93·2	74·4	73	...	1·79	—1·73
Calicut	29·887	ENE	6	89·7	73·6	69	...	3·18	—2·21
Cochin	29·880	Calm	1	90·4	74·2	82	...	3·24	—2·24
Bangalore	29·897	E	10	75·7	60·9	87	...	2·40	—1·76
Seconderabad	30·041	NE	8	80·6	62·2	72	...	1·17	—0·38
Masulipatam	30·005	NNE	6	82·0	66·2	80	...	2·61	+0·22
Bellary	30·033	Calm	2	86·2	61·9	73	...	3·22	—0·05
Cuddapah	29·978	E	M	84·6	67·3	90	...	6·07	+0·21
Madras	29·978	NNE	7	83·5	69·5	95	...	19·72	+1·16
Coimbatore	29·953	E	2	88·4	59·2	92	...	3·00	—1·97
Trichinopoly	29·956	NNW	5	85·1	67·2	83	...	3·42	+0·46
Negapatam	29·931	N	13	81·9	70·7	88	...	37·20	+9·71
Colombo	29·908	NNE	3	84·3	70·1	84	...	14·29	—8·73
Aden	29·933	NE	11	80·3	70·9	84	...	...	—0·78

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the barie gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Cawapore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Bhuj, Malegaon, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 14 at Nagpur. The maximum temperatures is considerable so very large excess of the normal at Cochin, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi, Jacobabad and Agra, and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Bellary, Seconderabad, Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cochin, and the lowest 36° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Karachi, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Veraval, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Abnormal winds indicate the existence of a depression behind his back, and his massive brow bent on the ground as we walked along together in the evening. Wilson was Under-Secretary in the Treasury in London, where the Income-Tax had already come to be looked on as an important source of permanent revenue; and, as he paced the garden in the starlight, he explained its benefits in a manner which caused much diffidence in the mind of his hearer. Still one had been sent for on the ground of imputed local experience; and it seemed an evident duty to state one's honest opinion; I plainly showed the difficulties which any one who knew anything of these remote regions would see in the path. Direct taxation was unknown in the distant villages in a very small scale, for purely local purposes. The people might see no oppression in an impost levied once for all as a lump sum to make good the losses of the Mutiny; but an annual exaction of money, to be taken away and spent beyond their control or knowledge, was a different thing, especially in a country wholly without even the shadow of representative institutions. Then there was the twofold difficulty of assessment and collection, the former in particular, where officials of the lower class commanded so little confidence, where a jealous concealment of means was of traditional habit, and where comparatively few incomes of taxable amount could be presumed to exist. In such a country, I ventured to think that the Government of India would confine its outlay to certain fixed heads of imperial expenditure—a somewhat academical proposition which did not of itself advance the solution of present practical needs. Wilson, too, had quite made up his mind to trust to direct taxation and a reformed method of keeping accounts; and no further attention appeared even to the sanitary and Decentralisation. Nevertheless, as I afterwards learned from Sir Bartle Frere, Wilson bore the conversation in his mind and mentioned it to his colleagues on his return to Calcutta.

Be that as it may, the Government of India, with the consent of the Cabinet at home, had by this time decided on introducing the British system of direct taxation into India; nay, such imminence was the imitation carried, that in the schedule to the original Act a form of notice to be issued to persons complaining of over-assessment was headed "Sir, or Madam." And this in a land where the lower class of taxable incomes was taken as £20 a year, and where respectable unmarried women are not, to be found having abodes or incomes of their own

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 2.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk over North-West and North-East India and slight in the centre and the south. Readings are highest in Rajputana and Central India and lowest off the Malabar Coast and are below the normal average except at some central stations. Winds are blowing from about the normal directions, the force is fresh to strong on the West Coast and at Negapatam and Diamond Island. Calms are numerous over Central and North-West India. The temperature has on the whole fallen, but the mean temperature still exceeds the normal in all provinces and most so in the central parts of the country. Abnormal heat continues at hill stations on North-West Himalayas and the night temperature at Murree was twenty degrees higher than the night temperature at Rawalpindi. Showers of rain are reported from parts of the Peninsula, the falls being generally small, but Cuddapah reports three inches.

LATER.

Thursday's observations.—Pressure has decreased over Baluchistan and North-West India, and has increased elsewhere. The fall has been rapid in Baluchistan, and brisk in the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the changes have been slight. A slight depression is advancing into the Southern Punjab from westward, but otherwise the conditions are unchanged. Calms prevail in the Gangetic Plain, and easterly winds have appeared over the Punjab, elsewhere the directions are the same as reported yesterday. The force is still fresh in Lower Burma and parts of the West Coast. The temperature has generally fallen, except on the hills. The mean temperature is normal in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana, and is still excessive in other provinces. Wellington's reports a light shower, but elsewhere there has been no rain, and on the hills there has been no snow. The approaching depression may occasion scattered showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 1st January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg.	29·914
Temperature of the Air	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·5
Relative humidity of Air	93
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (end at 8 a.m. next day)	85·7
Minimum do. (end at 8 a.m.)	73·7
General Directions of wind	N. E, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	301

From midnight to midnight.

IN anticipation of a possible frosty winter and early spring, inventors have been at work to adapt the bicycle to such conditions. The latest developments promise a high rate of speed on ice or snow. For the former, a runner replaces the front wheel and a spiked tire encircles the remaining wheel. A special runner has been devised for use on snow. The weight of these attachments, all of which are renewable, is no greater than that of the parts they replace.

RICKETTY Children and Rotted Youth should not be without Munick's Continence. Increases weight and makes it leaps and bounds! Re. 1-6. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Fowle, Capt. Mr, 21st Hussars, on leave from Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 31.

Hall, Surgn-Capt, Mr, A M S, tour expired, from Rangoon.

JANUARY 1.

Rau, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Burton, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Deolali.
Dawkins, Major, R A, on leave, from Quetta.

JANUARY 2.

Mein, Major, Bo, 21st Bo Infy, from leave.
Witherall, Lt-Col, 22nd Bo Infy, from leave, from Ahmednagar.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, R A, on promotion.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 1.

Fewie, Capt, Mr, 21st Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.
Gillespie, Vety Major, Bo, A V D, off leave, to Kirkee.
Meillas, Capt, 9th Bo I, off furlough, to Ahmednagar.
McDonald, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Deesa.

JANUARY 2.

Plummer, Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.
Trillon, Capt, 25th Bo Rifles, off leave, to Poona.
Wight, Surgn-Major, I M S, to join, to Secunderabad.
Blonkenson, Surgn-Lt, Ms, I M S, to join, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. HOUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1896.

1. To-morrow the 4th instant there will be Company drill and Gun drill Instructions for recruits at both Head-quarters at 6-45 p.m.

Dress:—Drill order with arms.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 28th December 1895:—Gr. E. H. Stewart.

3. Leave of absence has been granted from 1st January to 2nd February 1896 both days inclusive to Company Sergt-Major Charles.

4. The Annual Class for the proficiency examination will commence at both Head-quarters in the ensuing week. Further particulars will be notified hereafter. The examination will take place at the conclusion of the Camp which is expected to open on the 16th February at Mahalaxmee. Messrs. Maroka and Co. have been good enough to present a gold medal value Rs. 75 to be awarded to the candidate who at this examination obtains the highest number of marks.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to C. Q. M. S. Stapleton for 2 months from 1st January, 1896.

By Order,
A. J. PRILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, January 2.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted an extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave granted to him by Govt Notification No 7652, dated 4th of th Nov 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J L Laird MacGregor to be second grade Conservator of Forests; and Mr R C Wroughton to be third grade Conservator of Forests.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T H Marston to be Deputy Collr, sixth grade, and to be Asst Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, M A (Oxon), I C S, to act as Collector of Land Revenue Customs, and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. J. Campbell, I C S, C I E.

Mr C C Bord, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 46 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following transfers and appointments of Clerks of Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Ahmednagar District have been made with effect from the 1st January 1896:—

Transfers—(1) Mr Vaman Vinayak from Shevgaon to Karjat vice Mr Rawji Bhaskar, retired (2)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EARRINGS AND EAR BUTTONS.—We have on hand a very pretty collection of this form of Ornament.—Plain Gold Buttons, Rs. 5 set with single pearls from Rs. 12. Cluster of Pearls, Rs. 20. Single Diamonds, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E. and Dr. MALONEY, "In Any Language," IS COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT for a Season to Bombay. OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL, FEBRUARY 10th. Admission Free.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Steam-Launch "LUNA" LEAVES APOLLO BUNDER, THIS EVENING, 9 P.M. Al. chow 10 minutes before starting. Pay on board Rs. 2 each.

ON HIRE, Fast new Steam LAUNCH for Picnic and for the Passengers, good accommodation. Apply to BOMONJEE BYRAMJEE, care of Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Fort.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Weston St., Edgs., writes:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring."—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' 6" by 125 lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings. Now Ready for Delivery. £185 each, including Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Chemical Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a strongest proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable Hood) by Stephens, Lamps. Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "X," care of this Office.

BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents, and Children of the Best Make, and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 3, Crawford Market.

BEST MANILLA CIGARS, at 25 per cent. Discount. Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 7-12, 9-8, and 11-4; or 5 per cent. Discount.—PEARSE & Co.—Sindia's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MR. SHIVASHANKER NARAYEN, well-known Photographer of the Bombay School of Arts, has taken 1 Dozen Views of the Poona Congress Pandal, both exterior and interior, and of the Social Conference. Can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, School of Arts.

MAJOLICA TOILET SERVICES.—5-Piece (Sets, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 16, Rs. 20, Rs. 40.—LAMB WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 20 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

HORSES.—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z," care of this Office.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station.—One of the Best in Bombay. Firstclass Table, Best of wines and spirits supplied. Commodious suits of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—"I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"In the event of my making another stay in Mahableshwar, I should certainly put up here again."—W. S., 10th Co. L. Infantry.

WE have a Large and Varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Decoration at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 14, Tamjumun Street, Fort.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success."—Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greenstreet, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Criede, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Ballarpur:—I consider it a marvel. M. Z. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Good Doctor. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; THACKER & Co. PHILIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Rs. 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Redmond Hayes.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAITHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LIBERTY ART FABRICS.—A Splendid Selection of Art Muslins, Cretonnes, and Tapestries of the Latest Designs have just arrived, and are now ON VIEW at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion with dyspepsia, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability instituting loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dimness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they act per se on their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAZENBY, London, England, in bottles ONLY, Rs. 1-12. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAZENBY on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED

NOTICE.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on FRIDAY, the 3rd January, 1896, from 4-30 to 6 p. m.

All Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are entitled together with the Ladies of their Families to attend the Reception.

By Command,
H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House, Malabar Point.
1st January, 1896.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" Freight.

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VALVOLINE

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A. A. Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D. L. R. Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C. Do. do. medium viscosity.
S. Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
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DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
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TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.

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100	Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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Bullions of every Description for Embroidering,
Ruby Holes for Wire-drawing.
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

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HAND-BOOK
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guarantees Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahkeantha and Rewakanthe, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
(Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

THE customary figures delayed through the holidays, being now to hand through Reuter, we are enabled to give below our usual comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton to the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	224,000	234,000	268,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	39,000	187,000	70,000
" " Continent	84,000	120,000	52,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,331,000	5,028,000	4,114,000
" exports to U. K. do.	953,000	1,661,000	1,457,000
" " to Continent do.	1,092,000	1,710,000	1,215,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,040,000	1,357,000	1,282,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds		4,773,030	4,570,98
" " Surats		133,450	160,25

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,069,000	1,159,760	1,231,510
" London	7,000	6,000	6,000
American Afloat	180,000	433,000	330,000
East Indian	8,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,264,000	1,608,760	1,577,510
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 17-32d.	3 11-16d.	4d.
" Good Dhollera	3 13-16d.	2½d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	23-32d.	7-16d.	9-16d.

The only change advised by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening is a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 30½d. per oz.

At the weekly biddings for 50 lakhs of Council Bills on India yesterday, the whole amount offered was placed, Calcutta taking 40½ lakhs, Bombay 8½ lakhs, and Madras a lakh, the price obtained 1s. 2 1-32d. being 1-8d. above the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though 1-32d. lower than the highest price obtained meantime for extra allotments of Bills. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-8d.

The Liverpool and New York Cotton markets were closed yesterday for the New Year's day holiday.

Here, the Cotton market has been firm in tone at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, and a considerable amount of business has transpired, especially for account of the Mills, which have taken 2,859 bales, consisting of 800 Bengal, at Rs. 163-83; 700 Julgaum, at Rs. 195; 350 Nuggur, at Rs. 197-8; 300 each of Chandur, at Rs. 201; and Morchapore, at Rs. 206; and 200 each of Pachora, at Rs. 188; and Bhusawal, at Rs. 202; while Exporters have taken 300 Dhulia, at Rs. 192; 200 each of Bhusawal, at Rs. 202; and Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 212; and 100 Khandwa, at Rs. 205 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports issued this morning report no change to speak of in the position of the Cotton crop. There had been no rain worth mentioning over any portion of the Cotton area, except in several districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, where it was cloudy, the weather remained seasonable. The *Wheat* and *Seed* markets have been steady in tone to-day, the amount of export business passing in the former market having been unimportant, and in the latter moderate, and prices in both unaltered.

The Banks, and Freight, Stock, and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the New Year holidays.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,859 bales.
Wheat	3,745 cwts.
Linseed	1,466 "
Gingellyseed	8,703 "
Poppyseed	540 "
Groundnuts	2,976 "
Castorseed	1,035 "

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895 on 4,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32,000	2,54,000	4,000	3,90,000
Or per mile of Railway	29	152	2	233
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	31,40,652	47,11,184	1,33,099	79,83,935
Total for 24 weeks...	32,72,652	49,65,184	1,36,099	83,73,935
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,409	3,71,935	7,169	4,85,513
Per mile of Ry do.	64	222	4	290
Total to corresponding date do.	30,39,143	50,84,938	1,19,122	82,83,204

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 95,513

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	1,86,000	4,000	3,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	241	403	9	653
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	21,57,122	32,85,683	76,557	55,43,362
Total for 24 weeks...	22,68,122	34,71,683	74,557	58,44,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,12,054	2,49,985	1,697	3,63,736
Per mile of Ry do.	243	542	4	789
Total to corresponding date do.	21,39,108	32,50,174	1,02,540	55,00,822

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 62,736
Increase to date..... " 3,43,540

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	29	11	1	41
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	9,668	3,464	87	13,219
Total for 24 weeks...	10,168	3,664	97	13,929
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	465	346	3	814
Per mile of Ry do.	27	20	.....	47
Total to corresponding date do.	8,940	5,458	67	14,466

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 104
Ditto to date..... " 537

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th December, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,100	20	15,120
Or per mile of Railway	26	105	.....	131
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	68,096	2,32,709	1,311	2,92,096
Total for 24 weeks...	71,096	2,34,809	1,331	3,07,206
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,716	21,886	18	24,620
Per mile of Ry. do.	24	190	.....	213
Total to corresponding date do.	32,527	1,47,073	464	1,80,064

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 9,500
Increase to date..... " 1,27,107

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DHONDY—January 2, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. S. C. Dhondy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRIS—December 29, at Cuddalore, the wife of J. F. Morris, of a daughter.

VAUGHAN—December 28, at Jubbulpur, the wife of Captain F. B. Vaughan, 55th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MURDOCH—MULLALY—December 25, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. R. H. Durham, D.D., assisted by the Rev. A. W. Atkinson, David Dolg Murdoch, I.C.S., second son of the late Rev. John Murdoch, of Wallington, Surrey, to Hannah Isabel Mary ("Daisy"), only daughter of the late John Mullaly, of the Droox Estate, Coonoor and Southampton.

DEATHS.

CONTARINI—December 29, at his residence, No. 3, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta, Emmanuel Anastasio Contarini, grandson of Visconte George Contarini, of Venice, Italy, aged 53 years, 11 months and 6 days.

DE WINTON—On Holy Innocents' Day, at Ootacamund, Henry Tillard, the beloved and only son of Walter Bernard and Emily Mabel de Winton, aged 2 years and 4 months.

HOWARD—December 28, at Allahabad, Bernhardt Howard, formerly of Mirzapore, aged 73 years.

SWAINE—December 26, at Calcutta, after a short illness, Victoria Lydia, widow of William Francis Swaine, aged 53 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1896.

WHILE in no way concealing the fact that the ultimate object at which they aimed was the entire abolition of the Indian duties on cotton imports, the speakers who laid before Lord George Hamilton the views of the deputation which waited upon him last month, were chiefly concerned to show that the incidence of those duties renders them protective to the Indian mills. The deputation cheered the declaration of Mr. Whittaker of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, when he said that they asked that "so long as these duties were required for revenue purposes exactly similar conditions should be attached to the products of the Indian mills as attached to those of Lancashire." If this statement accurately represents the views of cotton manufacturers and operatives at home, they will readily accept the arrangement that has been proposed here as fully meeting the case pending the happy day, which will be hailed with delight both here and in Lancashire, when the financial situation in India is so improved as to render the retention of the duties unnecessary. What is being suggested to the Government of India by the Bombay and the Bengal Chambers of Commerce, and what is also the view of the Bombay Millowners' Association, is that the import duties and the excise duties should be placed on exactly the same basis; in other words, that no duties be levied on goods of 20s yarn and under, whether imported or locally manufactured, and that all cloth and yarn over that limit should be dutiable. The local Millowners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have not been altogether at one on the cotton duties question, and this is but natural seeing that the Chamber is largely composed of representatives of import houses. The present unanimity of two bodies representing such diverse interests is therefore a prima facie indication that the settlement proposed is a fair and equitable one, more especially as it is also supported by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Calcutta millowners. There has been a disposition in some quarters to regard the suggestion as a too liberal concession on the part of the Millowners' Association to a selfish agitation. It seems to us, however, that it would be unwise for the millowners to put themselves out of court in this controversy by adopting an attitude of obstinate refusal to admit that the existing incidence of the duties is open to modification, in view of the continuous and persistent agitation directed against it by representatives of a home industry which has in its hands more than one-tenth of the political influence possessed by the British electorate. Paradoxical as the statement may seem, an attitude of stubborn resistance would be less consistent with the arguments that have all along been advanced by the millowners, than a hearty acquiescence in the settlement suggested by both the Bombay and the Bengal Chambers of Commerce. The Millowners have all through maintained that the competition with Lancashire, a low counts is so infinitesimal as to be practically non-existent; and an expression of their willingness to place imported yarns and goods on exactly the same level as those of Indian manufacture will only be carrying this oft repeated view to its logical conclusion. The allegation that the present incidence is protective has had a good deal to support it on the surface. If this appearance of evil—for it is little more than that—is removed by the equalisation of the import and excise duties, Lancashire will no longer have the slightest ground to talk of protection and substitution, and there will be no legitimate reason for reopening the controversy until the state of the Indian exchequer admits of the entire abolition of the duties—an eventuality which is at present out of the question.

It is to be hoped that a proposal so calculated to meet the views of both sides will be strongly supported by the Government of India in preference to the one which, pending the receipt of the opinions asked for from the Chambers of Commerce, has gained some ground amongst those who are at the head of affairs. That plan is the exemption of all yarns and the taxation of all woven goods whether imported or locally manufactured. At first sight this arrangement would seem to be a good solution of the difficulties raised by Lancashire, but on close examination it will be seen to be calculated to produce other difficulties far more real than those adumbrated by deputations to the India Office. It has all along been acknowledged that the excise duties have been imposed, not for purposes of revenue, but to prevent the protection of the Indian mills at the expense of Lancashire. Under the proposed arrangement, however, our millowners would have to pay on their woven goods and excise quite treble the amount now paid on yarns, and would have just cause for complaint that they were being treated unfairly as compared with other manufacturers. It could not be argued that the change was made in the sacred cause of Free Trade. During the two years of agitation in regard to the cotton duties question, it has never been pretended that an importation exists of coarse woven goods made of counts from 6s. to 14s. This being so it would be most unjust to mulct our manufacturers to the extent of five per cent. excise duty on this class of goods, which are invariably purchased by the people least able to pay enhanced prices. To an English workingman an addition of five per cent. in the price of an article that has previously cost him a shilling is of little concern; to the Indian ryot with his very small earnings and his large family an enhancement of five per cent. in the cost of a rupee article would be greatly felt, and he would promptly look around for means to avoid paying the extra coppers. He would find the means in the purchase of the productions of the hand loom weaver, who would be protected to the full extent of five per cent. against both the Indian and Lancashire mills. To amend the existing tariff on the ground that it is protective in incidence, and to reconstruct it on these lines, would be to jump from the frying pan into the fire.

It may be argued by those who care nothing for theoretical objections to protective measures that the industry of the hand loom weaver has met so serious and powerful a rival in the manufacture of cotton goods by machinery that it stands in need of the fostering care of Government, and that therefore any incidental protection it may derive from the proposed change will not be an unmixed evil. Apart from the economic unsoundness of this contention, it may be pointed out that the hand weaving industry is by no means in so parlous a condition as some people suppose. In England the manufacture of cotton goods by machinery has completely taken the place of the cottage spindles, the merry hum of which could in the last century be heard in almost every village. But it is most improbable that the same result will be effected in India, with its cheap village labour and its vast and conservative masses of people, who care not one iota as to the appearance of their clothing so long as they can get something to cover them. At any rate, there is at the present time no indication that this ancient indigenous industry is being hurried into the limbo of the past. Fully eighteen months ago, when the protection of the hand-loom industry had not been thought of and when therefore there was no object to be gained by an extravagant estimate, Mr. George Cotton in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association pointed out that no less than one-half of the 500,000 bales of yarn consumed in India were manufactured on handlooms by poor Mahomedan weavers all over the empire; the other moiety being consumed by the mills. "So far as I can judge," said Mr. Cotton, "there is a marked increase in hand-loom weaving, especially in coarse cloths, and this makes me very hopeful, because we must look for the development of our trade not to the well-to-do, who can afford the fine goods of Lancashire, but to the millions, who are still little more than naked, and can only buy when we sell cheaply." The statistics quoted by Mr. Cotton are of course approximate only, as the figures cannot be ascertained with exactness, but the process of arriving at them is both simple and satisfactory. It is to deduct from the total amount of cotton used cloudy, the quantity consumed by the mills—and accurate statistics are available in both cases—and then to assign the balance to the hand-loom weavers. The productions of these workers are mainly made up of low counts, and therefore the cost of the protection of their industry would fall almost entirely on the Indian mills. In theory, however, it is also applicable to Lancashire imports, and the proposal should therefore be objected to in Manchester as well as in Bombay. Should it be favourably received in the North of England we shall have some reason to share the belief of those who say that Lancashire exporters are more concerned to see difficulties placed in the way of the Bombay mills than to uphold the cause of Free Trade, of which they constitute themselves the special champions. But the speeches made by the deputation to Lord George Hamilton were so full of assurances that nothing more than fair play is wanted, that it is only just to our Lancashire friends to assume that they will oppose the unfair incidence of taxation involved in the freeing of yarns and the levy of duties on woven goods, and will instead cordially support the proposal of the Bombay and Bengal Chambers of Commerce to put Lancashire and Bombay on an absolutely identical footing in the incidence of the duties pending their repeal.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND, the other day, gave a remarkably interesting account of the progress of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which, besides satisfying shareholders, cannot fail to show the Cheap Passage Associates what a terrific antagonist they have assaulted. The fleet of the company, it appears, now extends to a tonnage of no less than 266,391 tons—the largest and most valuable fleet under one flag either in England or in any other country in the world. During the last ten years additions have been made to that fleet extending to no less than 164,162 tons, at an outlay of nearly £4,000,000 sterling. That is the amount which is invested in shipbuilding apart altogether from the other large amounts which it has been necessary to expend in the repair and refitting of many of their vessels. On the face of those figures Sir Thomas claimed that the company have, at all events, shown no lack of enterprise, and that they have endeavoured by every means in their power to meet the legitimate requirements of that public for which they have to cater; and in this respect the prestige and the usefulness of the company are certainly not less in the present day than in the old time when the company held a monopoly of steam communication to the Far East, in those days previous to the opening of the Suez Canal. In the balance-sheet presented an addition of five ships to the fleet, at a cost of £532,838, was shown. The vessels are named the Ceylon, the Mazagon, the Caledonia, the Simla, and the Nubia, and of that amount of £532,838 the Caledonia stood alone for nearly a quarter of a million—at a cost six times the cost of the cargo vessel; the Mazagon, which is in the account alongside of her, six times greater, although the Mazagon, as a cargo vessel, carries as nearly as possible six times the amount of cargo that the Caledonia is able to transport. That, remarked Sir Thomas, is a rough and practical illustration of the difference between what may be called an ordinary cargo boat and a type of the highest class of mail steamers. The company is now engaged strengthening its sinking fund so as to provide against losses or the final termination of the mail contracts, which fall in in two years' time. If the contracts are not secured the company will lose a large proportion of its revenue, whilst if the contracts are renewed, as we believe they will be, it will be necessary for the company to build further additions to their fleet. Indeed, two new vessels are now being built—the China and the India—each of them larger than the Caledonia. Referring further to the mail service, Sir Thomas regretted that it was impossible in a few words to convey an adequate idea of the great work involved in the satisfactory performance of the mail service, for which they are the contractors, but they knew the enormous fleet of ships employed; they knew the vast mileage which has to be covered in the course of a year; they knew that this has to be accomplished in all weathers and under all conditions, but what they could perhaps realise, was the way in which the service is affected by the vast number of stoppages which they have in the course of the passages for the purpose of receiving and delivering mails. These considered, he thought that her Majesty's Government ought to feel satisfied, nay, not only satisfied, but also gratified at the manner in which the present mail contract has been performed during the last eight years. During the whole of that time they only had half-a-dozen cases of ships arriving late or beyond contract time; and as a matter of fact, if the company had been paid premiums for the early deliveries of their mails, a system which was at one time and until very recently in existence, during those eight years they would have earned something like 100,000*l.* for the arrivals of vessels in anticipation of their contract time. At Bombay the average delivery was 39 hours and 28 minutes below the contract time, at Shanghai over 111 hours, and at Adelaide close upon 83 hours, a very remarkable record indeed.

LIKE the *Times* we must suspend judgment on Dr. Jameson's action in the Transvaal, for though he may have marched without orders he may be able fully to justify his action. If he succeeds in that which he has undertaken he will receive all the credit he deserves; if failure is the result, woe betide him. The demands of the Uitlanders, who outnumber the Boers, have long been disregarded, and the friction which has prevailed was bound sooner or later to cause a conflagration. We heard a week ago that the National Union of the Transvaal British Society had addressed a manifesto to the people demanding equitable constitutional rights. Of course Johannesburg was agitated, for the other foreigners in the Transvaal were not contented with the manifesto and contemplated an insurrection. Germans and Americans, however, sided with the Boers, the others with the British. The Germans did not decide without consideration, for we learn that they appointed a Committee to arrange a plan of action. The Johannesburg inhabitants then memorialised Dr. Jameson, the British South Africa Company's administrator at Mashonaland, detailing their grievances and appealing for aid. Apparently without hesitation, Dr. Jameson complied with their request, and crossed the border with a body of seven hundred police. And this is now corroborated in the main by a German telegram, though in details they differ. President Kruger is said to have appealed to the French and German Consuls. But the Transvaal is under British suzerainty, and it is rightly declared that Great Britain will not endure any foreign intervention. General Joubert is said to be marching to intercept Dr. Jameson, and the two forces may already have come in contact, although the Government has wired to President Kruger urging him to do his utmost to prevent hostilities. Dr. Jameson was ordered by telegraph to return, but we are told he has cut the wires, and the order has not reached him. His action has also been repudiated by the Chartered Company, who are his employers, and those Uitlanders who are British subjects have been bidden to keep quiet pending diplomatic attempts to settle matters amicably.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Hongkong, dated the 1st instant, received here yesterday, state that during the preceding fortnight the sale of Bombay cotton yarns amounted to 4,900 bales, exchange being quoted at Rs. 183 per 100 dollars. During the same period 4,550 bales of yarns were sold at Shanghai, exchange ruling Rs. 252½ per 100 taels.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL.

REPORTED RISING.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

There is no English news from the Transvaal to-day, but a German telegram from Pretoria reports a rising in Johannesburg, and that three hundred more of the Chartered Company's police have crossed the Transvaal frontier.

Mr. Chamberlain announces officially that Dr. Jameson has cut the wires, and he is therefore unable to communicate with him, but he has instructed Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape, to publish a Proclamation at the Cape and in the Transvaal repudiating Dr. Jameson's action, and ordering the British inhabitants to obey the Transvaal authorities and remain quiet.

Both Mr. Rhodes (Premier of the Cape Colony and a Director of the British South Africa Company) and the Chartered Company disavow Dr. Jameson's action.

JAN. 2.

The Transvaal crisis endangers Great Britain's relations with Germany.

The German press are demanding that the Government should intervene to protect the interests of the Boers and Germans.

At Johannesburg, on the 30th December, there was much excitement. Several Uitlander demonstrations were held at which the National Anthem and "Rule Britannia" were sung.

The "Cape Times", strongly supports the National Union of the Transvaal British Society.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

General Sir Francis Scott and Staff have arrived at Prahsu.

The expedition is expected to reach Kumassi on the 18th instant.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2.

President Cleveland has appointed five Venezuela frontier Commissioners.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, JAN. 2.

At the opening of Parliament, yesterday, the Premier announced that the Militia are to be armed and the defences strengthened.

VISIT OF MARK TWAIN.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 2.

Mark Twain sails for Calcutta by the R. M. S. Oceana, which left Adelaide yesterday. He will lecture in the principal cities of India.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the homeward mails of the 28th December, arrived here, at 9 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

OPENING OF THE TATA SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, JAN. 2.

His Highness Prince Fatesingrao Gaekwar, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. French, Kakasaheb Gaekwar, and Apasaheb Khangi Kabhari, arrived here this morning to open the New Building for the Tata School, a magnificent structure, built at the cost of Rs. 50,000, of which the Gaekwar's Government paid twenty thousand, Mr. Ratanji Tata paying the balance. At the station, which was gaily decorated, the Prince was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by a large representative gathering. The road leading to Sarkarwada presented a picturesque appearance, being lined by flags and banderettes. The Saha and School Committee spared no pains to accord a hearty welcome to the popular Prince, who stayed a few minutes in the waiting room, when *pan-supari* was presented, on the Dastur's behalf. Amidst loud cheers the Prince then drove off. At nine o'clock a Durbar was held, and was largely attended. Prince Fatesingrao looked quite pleased, and self-possessed, and performed the Durbar ceremony in a magnificent and creditable manner.

His Highness Prince Fatesingrao performed the ceremony of opening the grand and stately building for the Tata School in the evening, in the presence of a most brilliant gathering. Upwards of 2,500 persons were present more than 600 Parsi ladies in their picturesque dresses gracing the occasion with their presence. Mr. Kanga, the secretary, in giving a short history of the school and building, conveyed the Maharaja Saheb's expression of extreme regret at his inability to attend to perform the ceremony, and his gracious message of good-will and wishes of success to the institution and warmly thanked his Highness for his condescension in specially sending the Prince as his representative. Mr. Kanga referred in feeling terms to the satisfaction caused by the Prince's presence, which amply compensated for the regret for his Highness' own absence. He then traced the gradual rise and prosperity of the school, owing to the munificence of the Gaekwar and Mr. Ratanji Tata, and amidst loud and prolonged applause announced a further donation of Rs. 10,000 by Mr. Tata for the general fund, and Rs. 1,000 for the foundation of a prize in the name of the Prince, in commemoration of his Highness' visit, and other donations from Parsee gentlemen, the total fund of the School now amounting to Rs. 40,000. Mr. Kanga concluded by requesting his Highness to open the building. Mr. Ratanji Tata then handed the Prince a silver key, and his Highness opened the huge silver padlock amidst the hearty cheers of those present. In declaring the building formally open, his Highness expressed his thanks in a clear and distinct manner for the warm reception they gave him, and the pleasure he felt in performing the function, and he cordially wished the institution all success. Mr. Kanga then read the annual report, and referred to the most eulogistic terms in which the Baroda Educational Department reported on the school's high efficiency and steady progress in every direction.

The schoolboys then gave some excellent recitations, after which the Prince distributed prizes. Professor Liddedale, Director of Anglo-Vernacular Instruction, in an able and eloquent speech, referred to the advance steadily made by the school, and the noble munificence of the Gaekwar and the Tata family, and to his Highness' high attainments and his great solicitude for his subjects, and announced, amidst cheers, that his Highness was pleased to increase the school grant to Rs. 150 monthly.

Mr. Jehangirji Kama then proposed a vote of thanks to the Prince, which Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai, Judge, seconded, and it was carried with acclamation. Three hearty cheers for the Prince concluded the evening's brilliant proceedings, which passed off splendidly, everybody thanking and blessing Mr. Tata for his generosity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej, arrived here from Bombay, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 2.

The Glengarry has come into Kirkhill Pier here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 2.

The [illegible] left here at 9 p.m., to-day.

The Shiels left here at 8 a.m. to-day.

The Asiatic mails have been at noon to-day and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 4 p.m., on Sunday next.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

A largely-attended meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day. The Viceroy was unable to attend, owing to indisposition. Sir Alexander Miller presided. The Hon'ble Mr. Cadell moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair be added to the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to the Merchants Shipping Act and carriage of passengers by sea. The motion was put and agreed to.

The following Bills were referred to the Select Committees:—The Bill to amend the Indian Ports Acts 1889; the Bill to provide the establishment of Bonded Warehouses in places other than Customs' ports, and afford facilities for bonding salt in such warehouses; the Bill to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879; the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Codes; and the Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act 1879.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cadell introduced a Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act 1871, and the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn introduced a Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act 1883.

The meeting then adjourned to the 9th instant.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

The re-appointment of Mr. Buckland, C.I.E., as Member of the Bengal Council, is gazetted.

A RAID BY THE WAZIRIS.

Information has been received of a raid by the Waziris on a Khel Waziri village on the north-west frontier. It is believed that considerable damage has been done, although the number of the casualties is not yet known.

INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Commander Wilson, Port Officer, Bombay, will officiate as Port Officer, Calcutta, vice Captain Gwynn, who officiates as Deputy Director-General, Indian Marine, during the absence of Captain Hext.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

The condition of the Viceroy is improving.

THE SITUATION IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, DEC. 31.

TO-DAY'S *Boletim Official* announces that on New Year's Day, at 1 p.m., his Serene Highness Senhor Infante Don Affonso, Duke of Oporto, and his Excellency the Governor-General will receive at the Government Palace, at Pangim, the Corporations, authorities, civil and military functionaries, and other persons who may wish to pay them their respects. This is the first reception that has been announced since the arrival of the Prince and of the Governor-General. Lieutenant M. A. de Mira Godinho has been dismissed the post of Administrator of Pernem, and Lieutenant M. P. Rodrigues has been appointed to the place. Mr. F. X. de Noranha de Silva Correio has also been dismissed as Administrator of Sanquelim, and Mr. Jose da Luz Brito Queiroga has been appointed in his place. The Rev. Saldanha has been set at liberty after taking further evidence. It is reported that Mr. M. Pinto, Dr. Accucio Fernandes, and Mr. Podvallo of Badem were searched for by the military, but they were not found. It is stated that a student, Mr. Lobo, from Comoulim has been put in jail, and Mr. José Maria Lobo, who was arrested over a month since, is still kept incarcerated at St. Ignez. If the rigour of fines inflicted by Captain Gomes da Costa as Administrator of Ilhas in his rounds of inspection continues, Pangim will soon lose many of its working people. I hear that a number of families have already left Pangim to settle at Santa Cruz, Talrigaum, and Merces.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, under the command of Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 12th ultimo, calling at Port Said on the 22nd, and Suez on the 23rd. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 40 officers, 12 ladies, and 13 children, 1,407 men, 52 women, and 59 children. Heavy weather was experienced in the Channel and in the Bay of Biscay, but after that it was fine. The following are the names of the officers:—

Surg-Lt-Col W S B Miller, A M S	Lieut and Mrs L I B Hulk, 1s E Khel Regt
Major H A Eagar, 2nd R Irish Rifles	Lieut P J Richardson, 2nd A and S Highlanders
Surg-Major H W Hubbard, A M S	Lieut C Gosling, 1st K R Rifles
Surg-Major and Mrs E O Wight and child, A M S	Lieut C A Carruthers, 2nd S Stafford Regt
Capt and Mrs R C Frith, 1st Somerset L I	Lieut C A L Yate, 2nd Yorks L I
Capt C M D Haycroft, 1st Somerset L I	Surg-Lieut C M Williams, A M Staff
Capt S D Shorts, 1st Norfolk Regt	Surg-Lieut F L Blenkinsop, A M S
Capt and Mrs H J Mc-Kennedy and five children, 1st Norfolk Regt	Vety-Lieut G K Walker, A V Dept
Capt and Mrs G J N Logan Home and three children, 1st Bedford Regt	Lieut and Mrs C A Roosmale Cocq, R A
Capt J C Lock, 1st R Welsh Fus	Lieut E W Plummer, R A
Capt and Mrs H Midwood, 2nd High L I	2nd Lieut J B Wroughton, 1st R Sussex Regt
Capt C S Cowie, 2nd R Scots	2nd Lieut O S Wood, E Yorks Regt
Capt and Mrs H C Chads and three children, S Stafford Regt	2nd Lieut A Elphinston, 2nd A and S High
Capt and Mrs H E Winter and child, A M Staff	2nd Lieut J C H Kennard, 3rd R Brigade
Surg-Capt and Mrs H E Sharpe, A M S	2nd Lieut E G C Trotter, 2nd Middlesex Regt
Capt and Mrs W J D Dundee, R E	2nd Lieut A A Goring, 20th Hussars
Capt J R Wilson, R A	2nd Lieut P Maclear, 2nd R Dub Fus
Surg-Capt E Wilkinson, I M S	2nd Lieut A C Parker, 2nd R Sussex Regt
Lieut E D Strickland, 1st Norfolk Regt	Miss H Mills, I Nursing Service
Lieut G E Brooke, 1st Norfolk Regt	Miss A Arkle, I Nursing Service
Lieut R E P Gabbett, R Welsh Fus	Rev M J G Reilly, Acting Chaplain
	Rev G Sampson, Acting Chaplain

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE BARODA STATE.

A CASE in which one Kalekhan was alleged to have murdered his cousin, Careemkhan, came on for hearing, the other day, before Rao Bahadur H. H. Dhuru, B.A., LL.B., District and Sessions Judge of Navsari. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Dhushaw, Crown Prosecutor, Baroda State, who called evidence to show that while the deceased Careemkhan had been called by the accused to his village under the pretence of paying back the money the deceased owed him, and was stooping to examine the mare belonging to the accused, the latter who was standing, with his gun in his hands, shot him, lodging the small shots with which the gun was filled in the buttocks of deceased. The defence was conducted by Nawabzada Jamalulla Khan, barrister-at-law, for whom a pleader has been granted by H. H. the Gaekwar to practise in his dominion. The plea of accident was set up, and it was urged that the murder was accidental and not intentional. The learned Judge in delivering judgment, eulogised the ability with which the case had been argued, and acquitted the prisoner, who, amidst the cheering of the people assembled, left the court.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 1.

10 p.m.	77·0

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

6 a.m.	74·1
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·4

SOME little commotion has been caused in Paris by the omissions from the new issue of the official "Almanach National" of M. Casimir-Perier's name from among the holders of the high dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. At the time of M. Casimir-Perier's resignation of the office of President of the Republic, after only six months' tenure, various criticisms were made upon his action. Was it possible, people asked, that the new Government had struck him off the roll of the Legion? Absurd as was the notion, it seems to have been seriously entertained by some. The real explanation of the omission is now forth-coming, and it is far less sensational. The printer declares that all the hubbub has arisen out of the compositor's mistake. It appears that the compositor removed M. Casimir-Perier's name from the head of the list as President, and forgot to add his name lower down.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LADY WHITE gave birth to a son at Calcutta on Monday evening. Both mother and child are doing well.

WE regret to announce the death at Allahabad, on Monday morning, from fever, of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Barker, Commanding the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.

INSPECTOR BUKKE and a force of police have just seized a large new still in full working order in the Chinese quarter of Rangoon. The still had apparently been used for the first time. No less than one thousand gallons of wash and a large stock of other materials were found. Two men escaped, and one was arrested.

MR. J. H. MEDLICOT, Madras Public Works Department, who did excellent work in connection with the Rushikulijo irrigation project, and now Executive Engineer at Periyar, has been specially selected to report on certain irrigation projects in Cyprus. He leaves at once for Nicosia, and is expected to accomplish his task in three months.

THE Burma Rifle Association meeting closed at Mandalay on Saturday week, the prizes being distributed by Mrs. McLeod, General McLeod presiding. The British championship was won by Private Bruce, Yorkshire Regiment, 108 points; average at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 4·04; Lee-Metford (black powder). The Native championship was won by Havildar Mahomed Tippoo, 17th Madras Infantry, 211 points; average 3·30 at the distances 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards. The Burma Cup was won by the Suffolk non-commissioned officers; the Mandalay Cup by the 17th Madras Infantry, and the Ghuleewalla Stakes by the 17th Madras Infantry.

THE opponents of the forward policy on the North-West frontier always take a most gloomy view of affairs when an extension of British influence over a new tract of tribal territory is announced. Yet there can be no doubt that the best results are obtained when such territory is formally taken over, and that the greatest troubles occur when punitive expeditions are followed by complete withdrawal again within the border. In the latter case the tribesmen believe that the Government are afraid to assume fresh administrative responsibilities, and it is only a question of time as to when raids will be renewed. The history of the Black Mountain campaign and the expeditions into the Waziri country proves this, and other instances emphasising our contention could be quoted. On the other hand, where a firm attitude has been taken up and our Political Officers had completed the work begun by the troops all has gone well. Thus the Mari country, the Zhob Valley and the Samana Range have come within the boundaries of British India of late years, and they are now held quietly with very small garrisons. The case of Kuram was somewhat different, as there the only need for military force was to save the Turis from being harassed by their lawless neighbours. Now there is a Civil Station in the Valley and the peace of the district is assured. In all these instances the people have quietly submitted to our rule and have paid revenue cheerfully in return for the protection extended to them. In Kuram and Zhob particularly the returns have surpassed expectation and quite a handsome sum is obtained.

THE latest success on the above lines has been gained in the Tochi Valley, which was occupied on the conclusion of the Waziri expedition when the Gomul route became discredited. Under the Durand Agreement with the Amir the frontier was demarcated from Kuram southward and the Tochi was included within the line of boundary pillars. The maliks of the Valley were informed that they and their followers had become British subjects, and they were invited to discuss terms under which revenue should be collected. They accepted the position at once, made an offer of a certain sum of money a year and agreed to provide a further amount for its collection. The proposal was considered a fair one and it was accepted by the Political Officer. Here then within a few months of the first appearance of our troops in a new district there has been a settlement arrived at which promises well, and we need expect no further trouble in the Tochi. We can open out the Valley with roads or even a railway, attract the Powindah traffic to it, and show the people that they will materially benefit by the change. From the military point of view a new position has been taken up which dominates Waziristan and at the same time improves the strategical conditions on this section of the frontier. The cost has been very small, for the diversion of a portion of the Waziristan Field Force at the close of the operations in that country did all that was required. A few years hence a railway may be built from the Indus Valley system to Bannu and onwards up the Tochi, and then the full advantages of the new route in Eastern Afghanistan will be reaped.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes:—The Stewards of the C. T. C. summoned Greenhalgh, the rider, and Watson, the trainer, of the pony *Mulberry*, before them for an explanation of the pony's running in the Pony Purse on Saturday last; but as the matter is still *sub judice*, and as, moreover, the press are entirely excluded from all enquiries of the description, we are not in a position to state what the exact nature of the charge made is, and, what, if any, further steps are contemplated. It seems to us, however, that in the scrimmage at the finish that *Mulberry*, in trying to get through on the inside, got blocked, and that *Little Jane* was too quick on her legs for anything to catch her in the short distance there then was between the ponies and the winning post. It may be, however, that the matter concerning which Greenhalgh and Watson were summoned does not concern this portion of the race at all; for as we say, being debarred from all right of appearance on turf enquiries, our information is bound to be only second-hand, even when obtained at all.

FROM 1st April next a duty of Rs. 80 per maund will be levied on all *charas* brought into the Punjab. *Charas* is imported across the northern frontier of the Province through the Kangra and Rawalpindi districts, and there is a considerable wholesale trade in the drug at Amritsar and Hoshiarpur. The import and transport of *charas* and of the other and much less harmful preparation of hemp, *bhang*, are regulated, but neither yields any revenue except that derived from the licenses paid for the retail vend. These licenses are disposed of sometimes along with those for opium and sometimes separately, the system recognised by the present rules being that of forming the monopoly of sale within certain areas. The direct duty on *charas* was fixed by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and recommended by the Government of India. It would have been easy to stop its importation altogether, but to prohibit it would paralyse our trade with Yarkand, the importation of *charas* being the means by which Yarkand makes payment for its consumption of Indian products. Moreover, as the Commission found, the effects of *charas* are not so utterly baneful as they had been said to be, and there was the prospect, if the supply were stopped, of the people taking to drugs or liquors much more deleterious.

THE Imperial equipage which recently conveyed the infant daughter of the Czar and Czaritza from the Alexander Palace to the Grand Palace at Zarskoe Selo for the baptismal ceremonial, dates from the time of Katharine II., for whom it was built in 1709, by the celebrated London carriage builder, Buckingdale. The equipage is heavily gilt and decorated with the monogram of the Great Empress in gold relief. The interior of the carriage is fitted with crimson velvet. The harness pertaining to the carriage is richly studded with diamonds. It was this equipage which was used by Alexander II. and his Empress on the occasion of their coronation at Moscow in 1856; and again in 1883, it served a similar purpose at the coronation of his late Majesty Alexander III and the Empress Maria Feodorovna. The Imperial manège at St. Petersburg, contains many of the finest specimens existent of the heritage builder's art during the last century. There is, however, very little native work to be found in this magnificent collection, nearly the whole of which are the product of British, French, and Italian handicraft.

A WORTHY Parisian tradesman who invited his friends some time ago to a soiree dansante has had a bad experience of the class of entertainers whom Mr. George Grossmith calls Society clowns. One of his friends recommended him to secure the services of a certain young man to amuse the guests. The tradesman took the advice, and the young man was among those who attended the soiree. First, the young man gave an imitation of Paulus, then began an imitation of Madame Sarah Bernhardt. So far, all went well. The performer then said: "I shall now give you my celebrated sketch of the 'gentleman who takes the piano to pieces to find a half-penny he has dropped inside it.'" First he took off the wooden case, then he proceeded to unscrew the instrument piece by piece, and to pile up the pieces on the floor. There was much laughter when, after all this, the young man said "I have it," and exhibited a halfpenny. When it came to putting the piano together again, however, he declared it must be sent to the maker's, and there was therefore no dancing that night. A hundred francs damages were awarded by a court of law to the outraged tradesman, who very naturally pleaded that when he invited an entertainer to make his guests laugh it was not in order that they should be made to laugh at his expense.

A BERLIN correspondent telegraphs: Herr Adolf Menzel, a man who will leave his stamp on the whole art history of the time, has just celebrated his eightieth birthday. Everybody with a name in art and science, the Emperor at their head, paid their tribute of respect to the famous painter. Menzel is probably the only painter who can be said to be popular in the most literal sense of the word. The little man, almost a dwarf, with his ugly but striking face, his piercing eyes, which seem still more piercing through his spectacles, and his gigantic field-glass and umbrella, is a well-known figure at theatres, concerts, and all public festivities. His popularity is due in great measure to his position as the artistic historian of his Fatherland. Every child in Germany has learnt through him what the two hero-monarchs—Frederick the Great and the Emperor William—were like. Menzel lives a very secluded life. Brought up in very poor circumstances, which forced him to face the hardships of life in his early youth, he has retained many a trait of those times. His taste are still very simple. He lives four storeys high, and during the last few days has been greatly vexed by the increasing number of visitors who have climbed up to congratulate him and disturb him in his work.

DR. MACKINNON, Examiner in History to the University of Edinburgh, has written a work on the Union of England and Scotland—a "Study of International History"—which Messrs. Longmans and Co. have in the press. Among the first books of the New Year to be issued by the same publishers will be Mr. Lang's story. "A Monk of Fife" (a romance of the days of Joan of Arc), and the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson's "Fables," some of which lately appeared in Longmans' Magazine." The same publishers have in the press Canon Barnett's new volume of addresses, "The Service of God," in which the author argues that "existing methods of philanthropy which are often so out of place were learnt when that philanthropy was uninspired by deep religious convictions." The author's general position appears to be that "the discoveries and development of our age" are but the latest phase of the revelation of the Divine mind, and that, therefore, philanthropic measures must be regulated in accordance with them.

THE efficiency of pigeons as telegraph messengers was again demonstrated during a recent interruption of telegraphic communication between Simferopol and Sebastopol. The distance between the two stations is about 60 versts, or a little over 40 miles. During the interruption telegrams were (an Odessa correspondent states) in all cases safely carried by these aerial messengers, the time occupied in their flight averaging from fifty minutes to an hour. The chief danger to carrier-pigeons in the Taurida is the large number of hawks and eagles which haunt the steppe tracts.

STRANGE petitions are sent to the French Chamber of Deputies. One M. Solon, presuming probably upon his name, submits a comprehensive scheme of reforms; M. Mefiant (Mr. Distrustful or Suspicious) submits considerations with regard to the attitude he conceives should be adopted by the Republic towards foreign nations; M. Guerrier (Mr. Warrior or Fighter) asks that people may be forbidden to use a foot-path across the property he claims as his; M. Champroux protests against the concession of a day's holiday to rural postmen on the National Fete Day, and M. Mulatier begs permission to teach the game of "Pivert" in religious institutions. What the game of Pivert may be, or why it should be necessary to obtain permission from the Chamber of Deputies to teach it in religious communities or anywhere else who people are willing to learn it, no one in France seems able to say. All these strange petitions are gravely acknowledged and pointed for the information of French legislators.

WRITERS upon heredity who select real historical personages in support of their theories should take warning by the experience of Dr. Aubry, a Brest physician and the author of two works called "A Family of Criminals," and the "Contagion of Crime." In this he instanced a family, whose name he gave, the members of which had incurred a number of convictions for various offences during a period of something like seventy years past. He added that one of the female members of the family had led a dissolute life in Paris, and that after living upon the debauchery of others, she had retired on a handsome competency. This woman, being still alive, brought an action for libel against the doctor. It does not seem to have been denied that the facts were as stated in the books, but the Court held that the author was not justified in raking them up. At the same time, as it was held that he had no intention to annoy, but had been actuated solely by scientific considerations, the judge has let him off on paying his own costs and those of the plaintiff.

A HERR HEIDEPRIEM, who had found among the papers of his late father the number of a local news sheet in which was published the first speech of Prince Bismarck, accompanied by a portrait, begged permission to present the number to the Prince. He received an invitation to luncheon and presented the paper, which Prince Bismarck received gladly, saying that very few gifts or attentions had given him so much pleasure. When he had delivered that speech he had little thought that so many more would follow. During luncheon the Prince related many incidents of his early life, when he was simply the land-owner Bismarck, and the title of Captain of the Dykes was a high honour. He called that period the happiest of his life. On parting, he gave Herr Haideprism, and Herr Wichert, who had accompanied Herr Heideprism his photograph, and promised Herr Wichert an oak tree from the Sachsenwald. About eight hundred such trees from that wood have been sent to various persons.

HERR VON KOLEEF'S successor at the Ministry of the Interior, Herr von der Recke von der Horst is very little known in political circles here (says a correspondent in Berlin), and surprise is expressed that he should have been chosen for this most important of all Ministerial posts. The few people here who know Herr von Recke affirm, however, that the Chancellor has made a lucky hit in proposing the present President of the Government at Dusseldorf for the post. Even without knowing very much about Herr von Recke's political character and views, one may anticipate that he will not follow in the footsteps of the predecessor. He comes from the Rhine province where the balance between Catholics and Portestants and between employers and workmen is of much greater importance, politically, than anywhere else, that province being the greatest centre of German industry. Herr von der Recke must therefore have had plenty of opportunity of making himself acquainted with social questions and social Democracy. At Dusseldorf he managed his post to the general satisfaction, which is all the more noteworthy, as the western provinces of the Empire are, in social and political development, much more advanced than the eastern provinces. A real Junker from the east of the Elbe with the reactionary tendencies of his class would scarcely have felt comfortable for any length of time at Dusseldorf. Moreover, Herr von der Recke was for some time at the head of affairs at Konigsberg, so that he is also closely acquainted with affairs in Eastern Prussia.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. A. MAXWELL is transferred from the 9th to the 18th Bengal Lancers.

LIEUTENANT H. T. MARSHALL is transferred from the 1st to the 6th Bengal Infantry as Permanent Wing Officer.

LIEUTENANT C. T. MATHEW, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed Permanent Squadron Officer in the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT G. HAWKS and C. W. Carey, Unattached List, are posted to the 1st and 20th Madras Infantry, respectively.

LIEUTENANT H. W. WEEKES, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Company to the Military Works Department and posted to the Bombay Command.

THE undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction commencing on the 23rd January 1896, and will report themselves on the 22nd idem to the Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General for Instruction at the centres for which they are detailed:—Bangalore.—(a) Captain W. Hudson, 20th Madras Infantry; Captain T. S. Johnson, 33rd Madras Infantry; Lieutenant J. S. Roche, 21st Hussars; Lieutenant G. G. Loch, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots; Lieutenant E. P. Rafsey, 12th Madras Infantry; (a) Lieutenant T. S. Young, 22nd Madras Infantry. Poona.—Captain E. F. Marriott, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Captain A. A. Graves, 26th Bombay Infantry; Captain G. G. Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry; Captain J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant H. Bremner, 20th Hussars; Lieutenant M. Lowndes, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant F. Rennick 40th Pathans; Lieutenant W. F. Newnham, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Lieutenant G. C. F. Sartorius, 19th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant T. M. Ward, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN SOUTH INDIA.

THE purpose of Herr Schmidts visit to the Madras Presidency seems to have been to obtain anthropological measurements of the wilder hill tribes still found there, and, generally speaking, to study the characteristics of the different races and classes of people that inhabit the south of India. The measurements are probably reserved for an anthropological journal, but he gives a good many interesting facts about the uncivilised hill peoples. In some instances he could note a gradual amelioration of condition and a slight rise in the scale of civilisation compared with a century or so ago. For instance, the Kamkars of the Tinnevelli district no longer abandon a whole village when a death takes place and form a new settlement at a distance from the old one; nor do they build their straw huts in trees to be out of the reach of lions and wild elephants, as they did not a very recent date. Like many other degraded races their muscular system is weak, and, curiously enough for a jungle people, they seem to be very poor shots with a bow and arrow. Almost their only industry is basket-making, at which they are proficient. Other necessaries, such as knives, arrow-heads, pottery, and woven stuffs are obtained from Mahommadan pedlars. At Cochin, on the west coast, the black Jews are so disposed by their white co-religionists that regular marriages never take place between them. Yet concubinage between white males and black Jewesses is far from uncommon with the result that every variety of tone, from light to the darkest is to be found among the Hebrew population. The Malsers of the Anamala Hills—a short, slight, buff, brown, forest people—are not as we might imagine, hunters, but live on roots, chance carcasses and fish, which they catch in their hands, as they have no nets. They always marry within the village, about a hundred years ago they used to inter their dead, but now this is only done with old people and the young are buried with the head to the south.

When a Badaga of the Eastern Nilgiri Hills is on the point of death a small piece of money is placed in the dying man's mouth. He ought to swallow it, if possible, but if too weak to do so, it is wrapt up in a piece of cloth and tied to his arm. When dead his body is laid on a pile of wood with his ornaments and implements. Next morning a dance, lasting till midday, is performed by men in front of the pile; the sins of the deceased are then transferred to a calf and the pyre is lighted. On the following day the ashes are thrown into a stream, and the larger bones are covered with large stones.

Compared with English missionary labours the Basee missionaries make fewer converts, which the author explains by the much greater strictness of the latter, and their aiming at quality rather than quantity. He was shocked at seeing a native convert tie a string to a humble-bee's leg, attach the string to a stick, and wave it about in church to the amusement not only of the congregation but of the native clergyman.

THE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW ON "THE DIGNITY OF LABOUR."

THE Bishop of Lucknow opened on Friday last the Industrial Exhibition in connection with the Indian Christian Association, which was holding its fourth annual Convention in Cawnpore. His Lordship said that he was very glad to accept the invitation extended to him to open the exhibition, as he had always taken great interest in the industrial enterprise of Christian art, and for the same reason he had, hailed with pleasure the announcement of the project. Their religion as Christians and the high ideal set before them as such, was not inconsistent with proficiency in industrial enterprise and work; as many Scriptural passages taught, it was good to lead men to be industrious and to exercise their faculties. Beside, there were special reasons why industrial pursuits are suitable to the Indian Christian community. Indian Christians were maltreated by rules of caste and were not prejudiced against one occupation more than another or need not be as far as the teachings of their religion were concerned. They were taught a certain independence of life and aim, that it was not a good thing for the young to believe that they were always to be dependent, and do nothing for themselves. The Indian Christian Association had been wise in discerning this fitness in their community. The nature of the surroundings is favourable to the success of the struggle upon which they have entered, namely, that of making them a Christian community interchangeable with that of Industrial community. That day's exhibition was interesting, as it was the first large effort of the kind. Previous shows had been small and partial and Europeans had taken lead in them. This Exhibition was purely of indigenous initiative and effort. He was disposed to think that the Report as read by Mr. Phillips, the Honorary Secretary, was very modest and under-rated the success of the Exhibition as a whole. His Lordship considered it the beginning of a series of very attractive successors. He was glad to see women's work represented, and he thought no other native community in India could bring together such works of art and beauty as the ladies of the Association would present to them that afternoon.

The concluding portion of the Bishop's address was devoted to an exhortation to embrace with manly willingness all sorts of labour. In this country manual labour is despised and downtrodden by caste and traditional prejudices. The English ideal is that it is manly not to be ashamed when necessary to take off one's coat. Indian Christians must throw away the remnant of the feeling that toil is not honourable. They must be as ready to drive a plough as to drive a quill, to make a desk as to sit at one, to dig a potato as to eat it. Their work must be thorough, they must turn out no shoddy. The best article by the best workmen always commanded a sale, and they must not expect a ready market for their work merely because it was done by Native Christian hands. Finally, his lordship said they must be men of character and probity and integrity—qualities which are valued by their employers. They must not scamp their work. If their employers could depend on them they would succeed. The Exhibition was a matter upon which before he declared it open he desired to congratulate the Association very heartily.

Some 47 prizes and certificates were distributed at the conclusion of the Exhibition. A silver medal was given to the S. P. G. Industrial School, Calcutta, for carpentry work, their exhibit being a well-finished lectern. Another silver medal was given to the Mahratta Mission for weaving, and another to the C. M. Congregational Press, Lucknow, for lithographic printing and illumination. The Gorakhpur C. M. School carried away the largest number of prizes for needlework. The medal was designed by his Lordship the Bishop of Lucknow. On the obverse was the Eastern Gate through which an elephant with howdah and riders were passing, with a circular legend, "Bring the glory and honour of the nations into it." The reverse bore the name of the Association and the recipient. The Convention, which numbers 500 persons, meets next year at Agra.

MANAGERS on the look out for "English rights" of French plays might do worse than run over to Paris and see M. Sardou's new play "Marcelle," which is to be produced at the Gymnase Theatre on the 17th or 18th of this month. From the accounts which have got abroad, it will be far more suited to adaptation than the same author's "Daniel Rochat," which proved such an unfortunate speculation for Mr. Bancroft. The heroine of "Marcelle" commits perjury in order to save the life of her brother. Her brother is a dissipated youth who, in playing cards late at night as his father's house, quarrels with one of his companions, whom he pursues with a revolver. The companion seeks refuge in a room which turns out to be Marcelle's bedroom, and there he is shot dead. Marcelle declares that the young man had forced his way into her room, and had been shot by her brother for so doing. Remorse afterward seizes her. An honourable young man asks her hand in marriage, but she feels she cannot accept him, as she has been an accessory, after the act, to murder. Eventually she confesses and is forgiven, and the piece ends happily.

SIR JOHN LENG, M.P., AT CALCUTTA.

ON Monday last, at the invitation of Mr. Stanley Treamerne, Chairman of the Howrah Mills Company, a goodly number of merchants representing the jute and cotton mills of Bengal sat down to lunch at the Royal Exchange to welcome Sir John Leng, M.P. for Dundee, who is making a tour in India, in order to personally satisfy himself as to the conditions under which the jute manufacture in Bengal is conducted.

The following gentlemen accepted invitations—The Hon'ble P. Playfair, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Sir John Muir, Bart., late Lord Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Apcar, A Apcar (Apcar and Co.), Mr. Bleeck (Brasthansen, Ltd.), Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Mr. W. B. Colville of Bird and Co., Mr. F. J. Coles, and J. F. Cunningham of David Smith and Co., Mr. John Gammell of Balmer Lawrie and Co., Mr. Fazilbhai Visram, C. I. E., Mr. G. E. Guzdar, Mr. H. Hensman, Mr. C. Laurie Johnstone of Jardine, Skinner and Co., Mr. D. Kinloch of the Bank of Calcutta, Mr. J. Kinnison of Birkmyre Brothers, Mr. Paul Knight, Mr. J. M. McCaw of Ketterlee, Hughes and Co., Mr. R. D. Mehta of D. B. Mehta and Co., Mr. D. McLaren Morrison of Robinson, Morrison and Co., Mr. Geo Nairn of Thomas Duff and Co. Ltd., Mr. Geo Ormiston, Mr. W. Parsons, Mr. F. H. Skrine, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Mr. Robert Steel of R. Steel and Co., Mr. F. Saddons, Mr. Stewart, Dr. J. A. Toomey, Mr. J. C. Turner of Macfarlane, Mackenzie, and Co., Mr. D. Yule of Andrew Yule and Co.

Letters of regret were received from Messrs. G. and W. H. Cheetham, J. G. Dickson, W. F. Gladstone, J. F. D. Ezra, C. H. Moore, D. J. Mackenzie, and H. B. H. Turner.

In proposing the toast of the "Land we live in," Mr. Treamearne said:—Gentlemen,—The toast which I have the pleasure to propose, viz., the "Land we live in," is one which requires no commendation at my hands. It is not a land flowing with milk and honey, it is one that has been very good to many of us and to which we all owe much.

Won, in the first instance, by the swords of our ancestors, aided by the disunion of the peoples of the land, held by the justness of our laws and the impartiality with which they are administered. This being so, upon every Englishman who comes to India there is a solemn obligation imposed, and that obligation is that he will so govern himself that n

large quantities of goods into the Eastern States. Twenty years ago the jute manufacturers of Dundee had not a rival; Bengalis, the Straits or China, to whose immediate markets are entirely held by Calcutta. Mr. Tremearne has alluded somewhat specifically to the reluctance of Dundee manufacturers to adapt their works to strangers. I fear there has been in the past some ground for his remarks. On one occasion I applied to a large firm for the privilege of allowing a party of Native gentlemen from India to come and stand with manufacturers to see through their mills, and was surprised, not to say annoyed, to their refusal to grant it. My experience is that men of the largest minds are always most liberal in such matters, have no desire to conceal improvements in machinery or manipulation, and freely communicate all they know. The world is too transparent nowadays to allow inventions to be hidden or put under lock and key. This I must acknowledge that everyone in India has been ready, not to say eager, to give me information. Not only have His Excellency the Viceroy, and the Government officials, but also the President and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the President of the Cotton Manufacturers Association placed at my service every document and all the reports and statistics at their command.

In visiting the mills I have found every door open; the wages books have been opened before me, and information has been promptly given on every point. Bacon speaks of intelligent travellers as merchants of light. I hope to merit that designation. I have come here with open mind and with no foregone conclusions. I am still collecting facts and figures, gathering information from the best sources accessible to me, ascertaining the views of experienced men, and carefully noting what comes under my own observation.

When I have had time to digest and reflect upon all I have learned and seen, I shall not formulate my conclusions as to the facts my duty will be that of every honest witness—simply to state "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

But, Sir, great as the jute interest may be, India has many other interests, and during the short time I have been in the country, the idea has forced itself upon me that every young Englishman or Scotsman, who contemplates entering political life, either as a member of Parliament or of the Press, would do well to visit this the greatest and most valuable of our British possessions. Perhaps I had said as much about India before coming to it as the average Englishman, and yet I had not realised, it is doubtful if anyone can realise without seeing it, the vastness of the country, the density of its industrious population, the magnificence of its cities, the beauty of their environs, the fertility of the soil, the prolific vegetation, the graceful and abundant foliage.

The most surprising indeed the startling feature of life in India to me is the almost infinitesimal proportion of the British to the Native population. Arithmetically I believe it works out only 7,400 Christians—of whom only a small proportion are Europeans—to each million of Natives in Bengal. How has the Supremacy of British rule over the 294,000,000 inhabitants of India been obtained? No doubt in the first instance by the brave, determined, and even reckless use of might.

But how has it been upheld, how is it at this moment maintained? By the calm, thoughtful, resolute enforcement of right.

From what I have seen I am satisfied that while in the last resort our fortifications and cantonments, our soldiery and our artillery are indispensable, they stand all in the background, in the case of a loyal, law-abiding and liberty protected people. The strength of our position in India is that the reign of the Empress signifies the reign of law, of justice and of equity. The people of India are easily governed because they are satisfied, contented, and prosperous under our sway.

The benediction "Blessed are the peacemakers" has fallen upon a Government which has put an end to internecine wars; limited and largely composed conflicts and hatreds originating in differnce of race and religion; and taught their Native population to rely with confidence on an administration impartial, enlightened and beneficent. Comparatively brief as my intercourse with the members of the Government and Civil Service of India has been, I have learned to respect and admire their highly trained intelligence, their courtesy in action, and their ready resource.

While no human institutions are perfect, and no man infallible; while in the changing circumstances and innumerable contingencies both of individual and material life established systems must from time to time require adaptation, I should regard as nothing less than criminal any proposal or any policy which would weaken, embarrass or imperil the British occupation and Government of India. I fear that I have already detained you too long, but in the presence of several members of the Calcutta press, permit me as an old member of the craft to say that, having read with interest the journals issued in Bombay, Allahabad, and Calcutta, I admired the freedom from party rancour, the stately dignity of the intonation, and the cultured style which characterises their leading columns; while on most, if not all occasions, the editorial utterances of the Economist, with the trenchant vigour of Truth, I am pleased to further add that on returning to my place in Parliament if there is anything not inconsistent with [illegible] I will to my own constituents which I can do on behalf of India, you may count on my humble services. I return home with a much clearer conception than I had before of the vast and varied interest of this great dependency, and an opportunity offers I will endeavour to place my views of those interests before the House of Commons.

Sir John in proposing Mr. Tremearne's health, I trusted that the good relations which have so long subsisted between Mr. Tremearne and himself would long continue, and he hoped that "Capital" would become to Mr. Tremearne personally what the name signified, and that in that respect there would be no limitation to his position.

Mr. Tremearne briefly acknowledged the compliment and the party then broke up.

THE GILGIT CELEBRATION.

A TELEGRAM dated Gilgit, 29th December, says:—Gilgit is "on fete" and filled with large numbers of wild and picturesque tribesmen of the surrounding country, who arrived on the 24th instant. Nasrul has sent his brother and some of his chief with a strangely clad polo team, who pluckily hope to defend the fame and hitherto successful Hunza and Nagar teams. The Punial Rajas and their followers are in great force. Hunza and Nagar have sent in all their leve mes headed by their rajas and wazirs—the men, it will be remembered, who fought so well with Colonel Kelly's regiment and turned the enemies' position by both its engagements. Chitral, Gor, and more distant Hindoo Kush Valley are represented, while huge numbers of princes out of work, Syads and other aristocratic personages, enliven the scene by their dignified bearing and their striking garments.

Sir George Robertson opened the sports entertainment at Sandiat on the 26th instant. He was accompanied by Lady Robertson and all the staff officers and surrounded by crowds of horse-men, including all the chiefs and headmen of the frontier, dressed in barbaric splendour. The greatest excitement exists as to the result of the polo tournament, for which twelve teams have entered and a throughly friendly spirit exists among the competitors. Raja Secunda Khan's Nagar team is the favourite. The Durbar, which is to be held on the 31st, will be the largest and grandest ever seen in Gilgit. On its conclusion all the visitors will at once start for their homes. Football, acting of war and other competitions both for troops and visitors, are provided for the amusement of the visitors, who evidence the greatest interest in the proceedings, but are not equal in the mounted competitions such as tentpegging, lime-cutting and lu zoy and hurdle races. With one or two exceptions all sanatain officers have come in for the Christmas week and the Durbar. The weather is keeping exceptionally fine. The evacuation of Mastuj is proceeding. The garrison is expected down early in January. Sir George Robertson with several staff officers will proceed on a tour of inspection to Chilas in January, but the date has not yet been fixed.

ARTESIAN WATERS.

The "Australasian" publishes an interesting account of the wonderful Artesian Wells which have practically created new provinces in Queensland. The first bore was put down at Blackall in 1885, and after sinking to a depth of 683 feet, a jet of water yielding 300,000 gallons daily, shot up. Only nineteen bores have been put down at the public cost, and private projects responsible for 283, the total depth of these perforations of the earth's surface amounting to about eighty-three miles. The water-supply obtained is enormous. The Paroka bore alone yields 1,000,000 gallons daily. The pressure of the Blackall bores is over 250 lbs. to the square inch, while the total annual flow of these bores is equal to seven and-a-half times the capacity of the gigantic works which supplies Melbourne. The Artesian Water supply has some curious features; sometimes the temperature is very high—that of the Dagworth bore, for example, reaching 106 degrees—a condition which produces a natural hot bath always available for thousands of wayfarers, and thus their way across the interior scarcely pains. Bulrushes spring up in increasing abundance, in some cases actually stopping the flow of the water by their growth. Grasses, grasses of nature were the arid regions of Western Queensland stocked with seeds of nutritious plants, and Artesian waters to quicken them. Already the desert influence is prevailing, the bores shoot, some have ceased to show signs of vegetation, but on present data Artesian waters are worth more to Queensland than a river of gold.

Mr. KUPPUSAWMY IYER, one of the Presidency Magistrates in Madras, appears to take a very lenient view of the ruffianly crime of stealing children's ornaments. Two offenders convicted by him were sentenced, one to two months' imprisonment and the other to eight stripes. We here times without number called a stop to the prevalence of this form of crime in Madras; and it is not likely to diminish so long as magistrates punish offenders with such an utterly contemptible sentence.

REPRESSION IN GERMANY.

THE measures of repression now being adopted in Germany, observes the "Spectator," are positively distressing to those who, like ourselves, wish well to the monarchical principle; they are at once so retrograde and so feeble. A decree, for example, of November 30 dissolves all the central Committees and organisations of the Social Democratic party in Berlin, and forbids their re establishment under any name, or for any apparent purpose. The affiliated Committees will, of course, share the fate of the central bodies, and the total effect of the order will be to deprive the party which, with its allies, includes nearly a third of all the voters in the Empire, of all organisation outside Parliament, of all means of discussing programmes in Committees, and of all usual methods of nominating candidates either for the Chamber or for office within the party itself. It is as if in this country the National Liberal Federation and all its Committees were ordered to disperse, under pain of imprisonment, and we are told, in the most unmistakable way, that Government regarded them as hostile to the State. So alarmed, indeed, are the Democratic leaders, that a transference of the Committees to London or Berne is seriously contemplated, though the project will probably be abandoned on reflection. As the elections still retain the right of sending members to Parliament, and as Conservative electors can still meet and discuss and pass resolutions, the decree is palpably unfair, while it cannot destroy, or even seriously weaken, the strength of the Democratic party itself. Its only effect is that the party divisions, which were most serious, have been instantly healed; that orders have been sent out to all Social Democrats to be calm and to keep within the bounds of legality thus adding greatly to their strength; and that the guiding power, which was slipping to orators outside, has passed back to the leaders of the party within the walls of Parliament. They can speak with some measure of freedom; they can describe their programmes better than any Committees could; and they at the next election will practically nominate all Social Democratic candidates, bringing in, we do not doubt, just the efficient speakers and managers whom local jeatousies and the influence of the inexperienced might have left outside.

That will be most hurtful to the Conservatives considered as a party, and to the Government if for the future it is to rely upon the Conservatives only, and not upon the entire nation. Imagine the party result in England of a decree confining Radical Initiative to the Opposition Cabinet; its effect in giving energy, consistency, and point to every method of action adopted by the party, and terminating all that indecision and foolishness which in many cases is the one drawback to perfect freedom of discussion by representative Committees. The German Government could have done nothing more unwise, even if the Emperor had been irresponsible; and in Germany she is and is recognised as being, in the language of the first Emperor, the permanent "pivot of power." Everything that weakens his authority weakens the State; and here he is drawing on himself the dislike or contempt or distrust of nearly one-third of all his subjects. The decree is so unwise that we find difficulty in following the thought of the statesmen, usually able, who must have concurred in it. They do not plead that an emergent situation requires a dictatorship, for they leave Parliament its full powers; nor do they maintain that the public interest for the moment demands a regime of silence, for the two great tribunes, Parliament and the beershop, are left in possession of their freedom. All they do, is to weaken at one point the organs of unity, as we think misguided party from finding expression through any representatives who may not happen to have found seats within the Legislature. The House of Commons is left free, and Mr. Labouchere may say what he likes; but Mr. Schnadhorst is threatened with imprisonment, and the private letters of his communicants impounded to be made the bases of prosecutions. Is not that rather feeble, as well as very oppressive?

The action taken against the Press is more intelligible, but equally to be regretted. All Continental Governments, Republican as well as Monarchical, are under two delusions with respect to the Press. One, and the bigger, is that every one who reads an article in print is sure to be converted or at least seriously impressed by it. The truths that there is such a thing as intellectual recoil, that it is the hardest thing in the world for a leader-writer to modify men's action at all, and that if newspapers are left free the multitude will buy papers with which they do not agree, never strike Continental rulers, or, why they should not, are rejected as paradoxes without meaning. They always, therefore, want to "put down" a Press which is opposed to them; and if it is much opposed, are only deterred by fear of Parliaments from putting it down with violence.

It is difficult to imagine a reason for the change which has apparently come over the Emperor and his Government. Germany never was safer or more influential in all parts of the world. The Government never falls in any measure upon which it has seriously set its heart. The Army was never more obedient, or the bureaucracy more devoted. The personal power of the Emperor has increased with every year, until he is now the only man in the Empire who can be said to be fully alive, the only one who is free, and on whom all eyes are permanently fixed, awaiting whether in sympathy or antipathy the next word of command. Why, then this sudden outburst of apprehension of a party which has never yet carried a vote in favour of its own principles, and which at the moment of the change was receiving fresh accessions of ground, as shown in his Labour Conference, nor his originality, as shown in his Far East policy, nor his responsibilities?

THE SOCIALISTS IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

IN the Berlin, Reichstag, on the 11th ult., Herr Bebel, in a speech which lasted two hours and a half, gave passionate expression to the grievances of his party, especially with regard to the present revival of persecution against them. The Socialists repeatedly attempted to draw the Emperor's name into the debate, but President Von Buol was evidently prepared, and promptly intervened. Once, however, Herr Bebel succeeded in making a reference to the Speech from the Throne, which he said had, to the surprise of the Social Democrats, contained no allusion to the "rabble of men, not worthy to bear the name of Germans," or to the necessity for their suppression. This he added, might have been the reason why a certain somebody did not read the Speech from the Throne in person.

Herr Bebel then went on to defend his party against the charge of being bad patriots. He declared that Social Democrats—such, for instance, as Herr Liebknecht—had fought and suffered for the unity of the Empire, at a time when the Hohenzollerns, and the other German Princes, and the Prussian nobility would hear nothing on that subject. Prince Bismarck had formerly always ridiculed the idea of German unity. The war of 1866 was a useless war between brothers, and that of 1870 was not undertaken in the interests of the united Empire, but to overthrow France, and it was finally made unavoidable only by the forgery of the Ems despatch. How came it that in face of this historical fact the Socialists were called upon to express veneration and enthusiasm for this work of unity? The diaries of the Emperor Frederick showed how opposed King William of Prussia was to the idea of the foundation of the Empire and the election of an Emperor, even as late as the 18th of January, 1871. The French war was a crime against the two nations which waged it and never in German history had such a fatal mistake been made as the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. All the predictions of the Social Democrats as to the consequences of this mistake had been fulfilled. Europe was raising with arms, France and Germany were deadly enemies, the nations were groaning under military burdens, and Russia was the arbiter between the European States. Was it a crime to preach peace and reconciliation instead of tearing open old wounds? During the Sedan festivities the German Social Democrats had said only: "Don't pose all on the flames." The party had no reason to look back to the reign of the late Emperor William with satisfaction, for during that time thousands and thousands of them were ruined by the exceptional laws put in force against them. The Social Democrats were not angels, and they would never forget the time when they were driven from place to place like dogs. Even now they did nothing more than defend themselves against similar dangers. Their attempts to refute the statement that they were a rabble of men, &c., had only called forth a flood of trials for lese-majeste, although no party which valued its honour would have spoken out.

In subsequent passage of his speech Herr Bebel declared that the Social Democrats did not need to attempt the overthrowal of the present order of the State, as this would be accomplished in time by the perverse measures of the Government, which was merely the attorney of the wealthy classes. He also complained that none of the promises given in the Crowning decree of 1881 for the improvement of the working classes had been fulfilled, and that while millions and millions were spent on the army, there was never any money for schools, hospitals and asylums.

The Minister of War, in reply, spoke in strong terms of the Social Democrats. The army, he believed, would never forget the shamelessness and the coolness with which they had insulted the noblest festivities of the nation during the Sedan festivities. They might rest assured that if the police and the fire brigade should prove too weak to keep down their excesses, armed force would interfere speedily and severely, and something more than a scolding would then be the end of affairs.

THE DODGES OF DRIVELLERS.

It may not be generally known that the great army of tramps who, in various stages of wretchedness, and with more, or less impudence, infest our provincial districts in England, are divided into various classes. There are the "Jannocks"—men who are honestly looking for work, but who, being too poor to pay the cost of railway travelling, "foot it" from one town to another, seeking for a job. These men rarely ask for charity, though they are by no means averse to accept a pint of ale or the price of a bed, from the stranger with whom they may get into conversation.

Then there are the "Roders"—some people think the word should be spelt with an "a," but that is a mistake, as a broken-down schoolmaster, whom I once met on the Great North road, was careful to explain to me.

"No, sir," filling a capacious but very dirty pipe from my pouch, "there's no 'a' in the word. I take it that we're called 'roders' from the French verb 'roder' to roam; ah! you wouldn't think I was once a teacher in——High School. And if you could spare me the price of a night's lodging," &c. &c.

The rascal got sixpence out of me; and as it was a very fine night, I have no doubt the coin went into a publican's till, and the spender slept peacefully under the lee of a haystack, with the stars for a canopy. For the "roders" are wanderers in the fullest sense of the word. In good weather they roam from one town to another, "working" the villages in between in a most conscientious style. The rave no false modesty. They beg from one and all, and, as one of their fraternity once remarked to me, in a burst of confidence.

"Haskin' aint much trouble, an' yer might lose a good charnce by keepin' yer tongue still. Them as do give yer sumfin, makes up for them as don't an' if yer don't harsk, 'ow th'——can yer expect anyone ter 'elp yer?" which was philosophical if not exactly logical.

Lastly come the "Drivellers," who, of all tramps, are about the worst to be met with in a day's march. They pride themselves on their miserable appearance and woful air. They are always wretchedly clothed and insufficiently shod—frequently bare-footed. They are rarely impudent or even unduly importunate; but they so contrive their style of address that even those who are convinced of the utter worthlessness of the applicant generally hand over the "copper" that is so imploringly asked for; while the man who has the courage to refuse, often feels mean, as he hears the muttered, "Gawde 'elp me" that in most despairing tones follows his refusal.

It was the writer's lot, a few weeks ago, to meet on the highway between Ripon and Thirsk, two typical specimens of the "drivelling" profession. It was one of those cold, damp days with which our English summer is so frequently blessed; and, though clad in a stout tweed suit and swinging along at a steady four-miles-an-hour, I was only just comfortably warm. Some four miles from Ripon I noticed two figures approaching on the straight road. As they neared me I saw that they were a man and a woman, the latter carrying a small bundle, the former with his hands thrust deeply into the pockets of a very old and ragged pair of trousers. Both seemed to be wearing as few garments as were compatible with decency; their boots were thin and cadaverous, and blue with the cold, and I was not surprised when the woman halted as I was passing them, and said—

"Good gentleman, could you 'elp a poor potter and his wife what's on the road? We're makin' for Ripon, where 'e 'opes to get a job o'work, an we ain't tasted a bite nor sup to-day."

Of course, I knew the whole tale was a pack of lies. The man had never been a potter—probably had never done a square day's work in his life. Even if he had followed that trade, he wouldn't have gone to Ripon, of all places, to look for a job; and people in their condition would not go without food for twenty-four hours when they were within reach of a village where they could "drivel" for half an hour. But in spite of my convictions I handed over a few coppers, being loaded with pious benedictions in return. I went on my way, returning to Ripon by train that night; and was not at all surprised next morning in the Police Court to see the two "drivellers" in the dock, charged with being drunk and disorderly, the man, in addition, having violently assaulted his wretched companion.

"They're a bad lot, they are," remarked the bar officer to me, as the two prisoners were led away to the cells; "begging about the town all the evening; got as drunk as David's sow by ten o'clock; and went for the constable like a couple of demons. Eight and fourpence half-penny we got on them, and only sixpence in silver.

In the streets of a town the tactics of the driveller are very different from those which he adopts on a country road. To beg from every one of the pedestrians they might meet in a busy thoroughfare would as the Yankees say, soon give the show away, and would at once attract the notice of the "boy in blue." So the precious pair take up their stand in the roadway, close to the kerb, and the woman, in a weak and quavering voice, croons out something that is supposed to be a song. The more mournful the ditty the better, a great favourite being the immortal "Anne Laurie," of which the promise to "lay me doon and dee" is repeated over and over again with heart-rending pathos. The man calls up from his hollow chest a cough which is of the churchyard order, pitiable to hear, and not unfrequently the singer will take from her own back the threadbare shawl that she wears, and wrap it carefully round her companion's shoulders. This, in a poor neighbourhood, generally brings down the house, and a rich harvest of coppers is reaped.

This style of "drivelling," however, is often considered an infringement of the rights of the regular street singers, or "chorlers" as they are called by the professional tramps, who, armed with a few broad-sheets of popular songs, delight their audiences with the latest melodies, and render "Sweet Marie," "Good-bye, my Love," or "Her Golden Hair was hanging down her Back," most joyfully not musically. Where the "chorlers" lie about, the "drivellers" have to look to other means of working the oracle, and he has no difficulty in finding them. A favourite dodge is to invest a penny in a few boxes of matches; to hold them passively in their hands; to take up their stand at the draughtiest and coldest corner they can find; and to cast imploring glances at each passer-by. This is entitled "selling matches," but they don't sell, they don't importune; they simply stand there shivering, making all those who, well clad, are going home to a cosy, warm room, feel a sort of reproach as they glance at the miserable pair. It is so easy to drop a half-penny or a penny into the thin, shaking hand—an act which satisfies the conscience at small cost; and the matches don't pay. Now and then, those half-pennies and pennies tell up, in the course of an hour or so, the "doss-house" keeper, who changes them into six-pences and shillings later on, could readily tell.

When business is slack at the street corner, there is the ever ready dodge of "pranding the pubs." The woman, carrying her boxes of matches, enters a busy public-house, and offers them for sale.

"Now then, none o' that 'ere," calls out the proprietor or the barman as soon as he catches sight of the "driveller;" but that rough rebuke is generally the means of creating sympathy among some of those present. They don't want to buy her matches; but they give her, not unkindly, a few coppers. One who is feeling unusually good-natured suggests that a glass of something comforting will probably exclaim—

"Here, governor, give this poor creature a drop o' somethink; what'll you have eh?"

"Twopenn'orth o' rum, please, sir," comes the ready answer; and having "pranced" the place for all it is worth—of course, she cannot be turned out while she is drinking her rum—she limits the house to repeat the performance at the next likely bar. Naturally the woman gets intoxicated more rapidly than her companion who waits outside, though the latter makes up for lost time when business closes for the night—generally a good half-hour before "shutting up" time. Even then a bottle or two of "booze" forms a part of the provisions which are purchased, to be consumed in the big kitchen of the common lodging house where they put up for the night; and it is no wonder, when the "drivellers" take to the road again on the following morning, that they look as wretched as they no doubt feel. It is a miserable existence. The law will never stamp out the professional tramp. Nothing but the stoppage of indiscriminate charity will ever effect that much-desired end.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd January.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.				Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.		Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	2	2	31 p.m.	...	50	
Suez	2	2	40 p.m.	...	7	

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 2nd January 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	..	1
" Karachi	...	10	..	2
" Madras	...	17	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Eastern, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct, cable perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Aden.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Aden—Zanzibar cable interrupted.

Telegrams to Formosa, Taipeh and Keelung in the Island of Formosa are now accepted without restriction.

HORSELESS CARRIAGES AT THE PARIS CYCLE SHOW.

THE Cycle Show, which was opened on the 12th ult. by the Minister of Commerce, occupies the whole ground floor of the Palais de l'Industrie. Nothing is more remarkable than the progress of French makers, several firms having reached a high standard of excellence. The Americans have only recently made their appearance, and have already come to the fore. Many of the best known English firms have splendid shows, and still hold their own as regards perfection of finish and reliability.

Self-propelled carriages will be the feature and success of this Cycle Show. These vehicles made their appearance on French roads two or three years ago. They were looked askance at, and even persons inclined to indulgent views were of opinion that their owners had taken them up as a freak, and would soon get disgusted at their expensiveness, unwieldiness and apparent uselessness. Last year they began to draw serious attention. In February this year the "Figaro" instituted a prize competition for the most elegant designs of motor carriages. Competitors were merely invited to suggest—a mere sketch was sufficient—some less unsightly form than had hitherto been seen. Meanwhile the silent work of years was about to bring forth splendid results. For nine years man of leisure and means have set their energies upon solving the problem of motor locomotion, and it seemed that their time and money were alike wasted. They deserve the credit they have at length won, and the golden harvest which seems in store for them, and they may proudly reflect that through them France has shown the way to other nations, and has taken the lead in an industry which appears to have magnificent and immediate prospects.

It will be noticed that the fastest carriages are in every case the lightest. This seems an evident truth, and yet it cannot be impressed too much on carriage builders. Lightness is as important in an auto-motor as in a bicycle. Then the oil motor should have a maximum of power for a minimum of weight. In these respects there has been much selection, but builders hold out most encouraging prospects of speedy improvement. Horse-power costs so little compared with the initial cost of the carriage that it is important to have plenty of it. The carriages exhibited at the Salon du Cycle are, I should think, under-engined. They consume, by the way, about a quart of paraffin an hour. The best shape of wheel is still very much a matter of opinion. Of course ball bearings are indispensable, but, while Messrs. Peugeot have adopted wheels of the cycle type, Messrs. Panhard prefer the oldfashioned carriage wheels, using, however, hickory wood, and interposing indiarubber between the rim and the iron tyre. Both give satisfaction, and too little is known as yet about this subject to pronounce anxiously pronounce for or against either systems. Messrs. Panhard have shown themselves conservatives in other respects than this—I do not use this word deprecatingly—while Messrs. Peugeot have sought out new shapes. Thus the latter make their framework out of steel tubes while the former adopt the usual forms of carriage builders, but I would not take upon myself to say which has done best. Both types are excellent for the time being, but will very likely be rapidly supplanted. Builders of every school are just now busy acquiring experience. The hollow tires of Messrs. Peugeot are cunningly and ingeniously used to cool the water used for refreshing the cylinders.

The Count de Dion, one of the leaders of Bodianism, has altogether gone out of politics, and is one of the pioneers of the new industry. He exhibits several excellent and serviceable tricycles. The Gladiator Company of Paris have a motor tricycle weighing 110lb., and a quadricycle for two people weighingonly 166lb. A light carriage is also on view weighing 400lbs, Messes. D. Dion and the gladiator Company, seem to have understood the importance of lightness, and their motors are models of compactness, finish, and elegance. They have, moreover, the merit of self-propelling power to ascend hills without any assistance. Lastly, there is the motor carriage which appears to us (Russians) miraculous, and by us unimitable, just from the date of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans." (I quote from an official report in Russian.) In 1889 they deputed two engineers to observe the Canadian line and its conditions and results. Attention in Russia was drawn to the facts that Canada, a country then of 4,000,000 people, had, by its own resources, without any pecuniary help from outside, connected the two oceans by an iron road 4,500 versts (3,000 miles) long, over very difficult and expensive ground for building, in the short time of four years; that the energetic population of Canada, 3,600,000 in 1871, and only increased to 4,300,000 in 1881, had reached 6,000,000 a year or two after the first through train passed Winnipeg in 1886; that the quantity of grain carried in Canada had increased from 303,571 tons in 1886 to 500,000 tons in 1888; that in places without population there had arisen seven new towns, such as Vancouver, founded only in 1886, and holding 13,000 inhabitants in 1891. It was made known to Russia that "compared with those of the Canadian Railway, the technical conditions of the building of the Siberian Railway were incomparably more favourable, and that the cost of the latter should not be even 65 per cent. of the cost of the Canadian Pacific."

With all these advantages in view, it is no wonder that the Russians are pushing forward the building of the Siberian Railway with all possible alacrity and vigour. Soldiers, convicts, Chinamen, Coreans, are working their hardest, encouraged by good pay and orderly government. The train goes very slowly through a great part of this extreme far east section of 300 miles, the reason being that the line traverses so much marshy land (bolota) whose presence is shown by the dark water which stands inches deep in the long shallow trenches whence turf has been cut out, and by the beautiful purple iris, lover of marshes, known so well to the tourist in Japan as the "ayames. There is many a short stop in addition to the stop at the rare stations, and one sees occasionally a young officer, high-booted and spurred, spring out, holding up his dandiing scabbard, and spring in again in half a minute with an enormous bouquet of magnificent flowers for a lady friend. The train has no sleeping cars, but has a padded shelf in each compartment, which by day forms the seat-back, and by night can be let down and turned into a bunk, so that it is practically a sleeping car in all but the curtains. The locomotive has a funnel which broadens out enormously at top. It burns wood. Wood is everywhere growing in the form, principally, of the silver-barked birch. There are also dwarf oaks with enormous leaves. Fir and pine and the like are conspicuous from their total absence. At the stations are miles and miles of chopped wood stacked high and long. In Canada sawmills would be dealing with piles of wood, but this Siberian timber-country does not seem provided like that in Canada with bills and rushing streams to supply power for mills.

At the little-log-hut hamlets which grow up by the railway stations the peasant women and little girls have turned out, and line the route, holding up bottles of milk, straw-berries curds, "kvass" (a bitter-sweet cooling drink made of grape skins) They are bare-footed, and have blue eyes and yellow hair, with a handkerchief round their heads, and wonderful frocks. The favourite colour for Siberian women's and little girls' clothes is red, the children's stockings, when they have any on, being mostly red also. The Mandzu—in this term are included Tartars, Chinese, Coreans, &c.—have houses of very gay designs, looked in at the waist with the black leather belt which all men and boys wear in this region. The blouses are embroidered at the neck and wrists with red thread, and the skirt often shows elaborate adornment. The effect is brilliant. The mutch round the blonde heads of the fair sex is a useful protection against the flies; perhaps the long boots which so many of all sexes and both sexes wear are also used partly as a protection against these aggressive pests.

SKILOBNING IN NORWAY.

MRS ALEC TWEEDIE, in the "Bad minton Magazine," Writes Norwegians are already busily discussing the prospects of winter sport. Skilobning and Akiobning are to them important as football and cricket to the Britisher, and more necessary to their enjoyment of life than grouse or pheasants to the sportsman. Snow-shoes and tobogans are absolute necessities in Norway during the winter, while at the same time they form two of the most exciting and, one might add, most changeful games. Strange world, though, many people know what ski are; a great many more have not the slightest idea, and insist on calling them "sky." A man can easily rectify this mistake by thinking of "she," and as he sees in his mind's eye some beautiful maiden he will be framing the word correctly, for "she" is the proper pronunciation. Stick to the unlitigated astray. Oh, the ignominy of it! Only a pair of wooden shoes, but yet how wilful! A sudden and unexpected start, a splendid flying glide, which sends a thrill of delight through every nerve, and then, when all is going well, the speed suddenly increases, and then—oh, horror! The ski get unmanageable, the shoes are no longer connected at first to one side and then to another, the feet become powerless, and over the pole in the hands of a novice refuses to bite the snow, and over one goes, dejected, sprawling, a hopeless mass of unproficiency, into an unknown world of snow. For the benefit of those who would really like to know something of the shape and make of these wondrous snow shoes, on which practised men can jump nearly ninety feet, I will describe their appearance. They are made of every possible kind of wood; but generally ash is found most useful—pine is sometimes used because it is light, or oak because it is strong, but then it is heavy. Ash remains the favourite, as it is very pliable, and easily polished for a shiny tread is necessary for speed. Indeed, if the snow be at all strident, the bottom of the ski are well, candle-greased to make them slide more easily and to prevent the snow from balling.

Ski are quite unlike Canadian snow-shoes, which are short and bat-like in shape, and are used for walking. The Norwegian shoes are required for a very hilly country, and to glide over great depth of snow. An ordinary sized man's ski are eight or nine feet long. They are only about four and a half inches wide, and an inch at the thickest part—that is to say, immediately under the foot; but towards either end they taper to half this thickness. As a rule they are both the same length, and pointed upwards at the toes; but in some of the Norwegian valleys, and in Finland, one ski is much longer than the other, that on the being usually the longer. In the middle of this plank-like piece of wood, which is split with the grain to stand the great strain often imposed upon it, and never sawn at all, the toes are fastened by a leather strap. Another strap goes round the heel in a sort of loop fashion, securing the foot, but at the same time giving the heel full play. A special shoe is worn, of enormously thick horsehair stockings. This boot has no hard sole at all, and, instead of being sewn at the sides, the large piece of thick leather which goes under the foot is brought well over the top and secured to what might ordinarily be called a leather tongue. At the back of the boot is a small strap, which is used to fasten the boot securely to the boot. Once fixed on the ski, the foot is so secure no fall can loosen it, and the only way to extricate the foot is to undo the three straps. Outside these huge ungainly hair stockings and strangely uncomfortable boots very thick gaiters are worn. It is very necessary to keep the feet and legs warm in such a cold land as Norway, where the mercury freezes oftimes in the thermometers and frostbite is common. Snow six or eight feet deep covers the land sometimes for months. Such a cold sounds appalling, but it is quite the reverse. The air is absolutely dry, and there is seldom any wind, while the sun shines forth in all his glory, and therefore it does not appear nearly so chilly as England on an ordinarily damp winter day. The winter is the time to see Norway at its best—then it is a poet's dream, a veritable fairyland.

Everyone goes on ski in Norway. They are even more universal in the winter months than the bicycle promises to become in this country. Why? Simply because about Christmas the snow begins to fall, and until March it falls continually until the land is from end to end is cloaked in a mantle of snow. How could the peasants move without their ski? How could the postman deliver his letters? How could the children go to school? How could the foresters get the timber to the nearest waterway ready to be conveyed free of charge to the coast with the thaws of spring, were if not for their ski? Impossible. From end to end of Norway she folk would be snowed up and starved.

Holloway's Pills.—Impurities of the Blood.—To ensure health it is absolutely necessary that the fluids and solids of the human body should be kept free from those impurities which are continually getting admission into the system by erroneous living, or when some atmosphere or disordered stomach. The only safe and certain way to expel all impurities is to take the Holloway's Pills, which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, and at the same time restoring any irregularities which their presence may have already occasioned in any organs. Holloway's Pills expel all humour which taint or impoverish the blood, which they purify and invigorate, and give general tone. They are applicable to all alike—young or old, robust or delicate.

WHY THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY WAS STARTED.

THIS question the "Fortnightly Review" essays to know, and writes:—Siberia is a Russian Canada, larger and more populous, and, like Canada, it has a great future before it. It is very rich in gold, while there are whole hills of graphite (black-lead) and lapis lazuli; coal can be picked up on the very road near Nerchinsk; there is silver in the same district, and there are rich mines of iron near Nickolaefsk. Siberia, like Canada, is rich in fish. On the Amur River I was told that 200,000 "puds" of the kita fish have been caught within a few weeks in August, when the fish ascend the rivers—the "pud" (pood) being 40 lbs.; that means eight million pounds of fish. In the Khabarofka Museum is a stuffed kahunga fish weighing 30 "puds," or 1,200 lbs., caught in the Amur.

The Russians have been struck by the fact "that the prosperity of Canada and its productive activity have grown, and continue to grow, with a rapidity which appears to us (Russians) miraculous, and by us unimitable, just from the date of the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans." (I quote from an official report in Russian.) In 1889 they deputed two engineers to observe the Canadian line and its conditions and results. Attention in Russia was drawn to the facts that Canada, a country then of 4,000,000 people, had, by its own resources, without any pecuniary help from outside, connected the two oceans by an iron road 4,500 versts (3,000 miles) long, over very difficult and expensive ground for building, in the short time of four years; that the energetic population of Canada, 3,600,000 in 1871, and only increased to 4,300,000 in 1881, had reached 6,000,000 a year or two after the first through train passed Winnipeg in 1886; that the quantity of grain carried in Canada had increased from 303,571 tons in 1886 to 500,000 tons in 1888; that in places without population there had arisen seven new towns, such as Vancouver, founded only in 1886, and holding 13,000 inhabitants in 1891. It was made known to Russia that "compared with those of the Canadian Railway, the technical conditions of the building of the Siberian Railway were incomparably more favourable, and that the cost of the latter should not be even 65 per cent. of the cost of the Canadian Pacific."

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